

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

The Week.

EARLY in the week there were further exports of gold to Europe, to the amount of \$1,328,157, which brings the total specie exports since January 1 up to \$7,080,177, or much the largest in the corresponding time of any year since 1875, when \$13,467,000 were sent out between the 1st of January and the middle of February. About the middle of the week the rates for foreign exchange fell below the gold-exporting point, and so continued, although at the close the market for foreign exchange was firmer. The fall in these rates was due, first, to the fact that the foreign money markets had become easier, the Bank of England and the Bank of France having steadily gained specie; and, second, to the collapse of the "bull speculation" in breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton, which enabled larger exports of these commodities, and therefore increased the supply of commercial bills. As the week closed, however, the speculation in breadstuffs and provisions at Chicago appeared to be gathering strength again, and threatened to clog the export movement. The New York banks lost about \$3,000,000 of their surplus reserve last week, which left them with only a little over \$1,000,000 above twenty-five per cent. of their liabilities. The Treasury is steadily drawing into its vaults money from the banks (its receipts last week exceeded its disbursements by nearly \$3,500,000), and no order has yet been issued to prepay without rebate any part of the \$40,000,000 of bonds included in the 107th and 108th calls. At the Stock Exchange United States bonds declined $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$; Southern State bonds first advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for Tennessees and then fell $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the stock market, prices generally declined, and there were several stocks which fell heavily. The chief of these was Louisville and Nashville, which sold early in the week as high as 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, and late in the week as low as 67 $\frac{1}{2}$. Memphis and Charleston fell 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, Wabash preferred 12, the common 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Denver and Rio Grande 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Chattanooga 8, Canada Southern 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kansas and Texas 6, and Michigan Central 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was no general panic, and no failures; and the breaking down alluded to appeared to be the closing up of the liquidation which has been going on since last June. General mercantile business continues large in volume and satisfactory as to profits. Collections were never more promptly made.

The immediate result of the break in the wheat market has been to force speculators in that commodity to sell Stock Exchange securities in order to sustain themselves as holders of grain. There never has been a time when these two branches of speculation were so closely dovetailed together. There are large brokers' houses in New York, originally confined to dealings in stocks, where grain and

stocks are handled in about equal proportions, while some have added cotton also to their other lines of business. When these diverse branches of trade are brought together under the same roof and in the same broker's office, it is a sure sign that the buyers and sellers of stocks and grain are in many instances the same persons, and that any shock received on one side will be immediately felt on the other side. Such has been the case in this instance. Nevertheless, the reasoning which led the public to look for relief in the stock market from the long depression consequent upon the railroad war, the change of Administration, the collapse in Paris, and the rise in the foreign exchanges, was founded upon sound premises. The grain speculation was the standing menace to all other kinds of business. It not only clogged the channels of commerce, but it imposed artificial burdens upon all productive industry. It was a private bread tax which rich and poor alike were compelled to pay. The first requisite of renewed activity in trade was to force this barrier. It seems to have been broken down, but if not wholly demolished it has been much shattered. Perhaps another convulsion will be needed to clear away the debris. If we have more grain and provisions on hand than is needed for home consumption between now and next harvest, the surplus will infallibly go abroad, and prices will infallibly go down to the point at which foreigners are willing to buy it. The speculators have miscalculated the amount of grain in the country, and are now paying for their error.

Secretary Folger's reply to the Senate Committee on Finance, regarding the bill now pending to prevent the over-certification of bank checks, implies that he has serious doubts as to the expediency of such legislation, although as a lawyer he holds that existing laws ought to be either enforced or repealed. There is a statute in force which prohibits over-certification; but as there is no penalty attached to it, and as it is opposed to business interests as understood by prudent and conservative bankers, it has remained a dead letter. It is proposed by Senator Beck's bill to provide such penalties for over-certification as will actually deter bankers from the practice. If the bill passes, and has the intended effect, the result will be the establishment of a stock clearing house on the plan of the "settlement days" of the London and Continental Exchanges. The rule in New York requires that all purchases of stocks and bonds made to-day shall be paid for in cash before 2:15 P. M. to-morrow. If anybody fails to pay, his stock is bought in or sold out "under the rule" before three o'clock. In this way every day's business is swept out of the way before the next day's business begins. There are no leavings or tailings to be looked after, nor any anxious thoughts to arise regarding a future "settlement day." As compared with the system prevailing in the foreign Bourses, ours is decidedly the safer and more conservative, and we should look upon any leg-

islation or movement having the tendency to abolish the cash payment and to substitute deferred payments, or the payment of differences, with great distrust. So far as the proposed legislation seeks to check stock speculation, it will prove a failure. The requirement of cash payment is itself the best possible check upon reckless speculation, for the money market is its daily controlling force. Under the clearing system, cash is not required to nearly so great an extent. Consequently, the proposed bill, instead of putting an additional curb upon stock gambling, will remove the most efficient one which now holds it in check.

The conference between high naval officers and the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the office of the Secretary of the Navy last week, on the best manner of restoring our navy, was very interesting, but leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the kind of navy which such men as Admiral Porter and Admiral Rodgers think we ought to have. Admiral Porter alleged that in two instances of recent occurrence the construction of "fast and powerful vessels intended to prey on an enemy's commerce" had averted war. The first instance was when "trouble was threatened by France and England" during the rebellion, and the other was when "Great Britain was on the eve of war with Russia," in 1877. In both these cases the construction of fast cruisers had, according to Admiral Porter, imposed peace on England. At the same time, both he and Admiral John Rodgers asked for big ironclads, and approved of Mr. Harris's plan of building three large ironclads and three torpedo-boats for the protection of harbors. Admiral Raymond Rodgers, however, went back to the first cruiser idea, and said that "magnified, greatly improved *Alabamas*" would "greatly impress every property-holder in England with a sense of the great danger of making war on this country." Now, if it is *Alabamas* which would strike so much terror into foreign enemies, terror so great as to prevent them from thinking of war at all, it would seem as if it was much more important to have them in readiness than the large ironclads, or at all events as if we needed a little fleet of them besides the ironclads. We may add that we think the picture which Admirals Porter and Rodgers draw of the bellicose attitude of the "English property-holder" is simply a survival of an old naval tradition. That personage is occupied, and likely to be occupied for many a year to come, with other ideas than that of making war on the United States. If he is our principal European enemy, we shall not need much of a navy to fill his breast with the deepest sense of the brotherhood of man and the horrors of war.

The common-sense view of the matter seems to be that the building of an ironclad fleet is too expensive a luxury to be indulged in by a nation that is not in constant apprehension of

warlike complications. It is expensive, not only because the first outlay is very great, but also because when the ironclads are two or three years old they are apt to be useless. There is a constant race going on between defensive armor and artillery. To-day an armor is constructed which no projectile as yet in use will pierce. To-morrow a gun is made that will shoot an iron bolt right through it. Then still stronger armor is made, and immediately afterward a gun still more powerful. It is with ironclad ships now as it was, after the invention of gunpowder and the introduction of firearms, with coats of mail and other defensive contrivances of warriors. As firearms came into more general use and became more perfect, breast plates and shields were abandoned altogether, care was taken to make the soldier more agile and light as to arms and accoutrements, and rapid manœuvring became the correspondingly important feature of military tactics. If the development of naval warfare lies in the same direction, the heavy ironclads will in no very distant future be abandoned; and the policy of nations which are not obliged to provide for immediate warlike necessities is evidently to build unarmored but very swift vessels, with a few heavy guns, which in a conflict make up for the lack of defensive strength by rapidity of movement, and which are best adapted to the business of sweeping an adversary's commercial marine from the seas. This is really what the naval officers in the conference mean, but it does not form part of the committee's report.

The objections to General Logan's bill to put General Grant on the retired list only grow in force as time goes on. The strongest argument in its favor two years ago was that he was at that time poor, or was supposed to be poor, or poorer than a man who has rendered the country such distinguished service ought to be. Since then this argument has been knocked to pieces. He has accepted a quarter of a million of dollars as a gift from wealthy capitalists, and has been engaged in railroad enterprises, from which it is fair to presume he has issued with more or less profit. He is living, too—and there is, under the circumstances, no indelicacy in mentioning the fact—in apparent affluence, and has just paid one thousand dollars for a year's occupancy of a pew in a fashionable church. In fact, he is anything but a war-worn veteran in reduced circumstances. If it be said that, no matter how well off he is, the country owes it to itself to reward him substantially, the answer is that it has done so. It gave him at the close of the war a permanent and highly paid office of great dignity. He threw it up of his own accord. It then made him President for as many terms as any President had ever received, and for one term he received double the salary ever paid to any of his predecessors. If it owes him something still in money, it must be on grounds which will cover the case of every other man who has served the state with distinction in any field, whether as inventor, or statesman, or thinker. If this be true, it is absurd to use the retired list of the army as the means of rewarding him. The best plan is to bestow a

pension on him without disguise, on the simple ground that he has deserved well of his country; but if we do so, it ought to be by a general act, under which all distinguished Americans who think they deserve well of their country may file their claims to an annuity. There was one other argument in favor of the Logan bill, of which we at one time thought well—namely, that if General Grant were put on the retired list, he would go out of politics, and thus relieve the minds of a vast number of his truest friends and admirers. But it appears to be now certain that the more money he has the fonder of politics he grows, and that we shall probably in every canvass hear him on the stump.

The House of Representatives on Thursday adopted an amendment to the Apportionment Bill fixing the membership of the House at 325. With this number only three States have any smaller representation than before—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont each losing one member. South Carolina gains two and Texas five, and the entire delegations from these States voted for the bill, as did also several Democrats from Louisiana and Maryland, States which are unaffected by the reapportionment. The new bill will add thirty-two members to the House. It provides that in the States to which additional members are assigned these members shall be elected at large, unless the State itself provides otherwise, and likewise that where the whole number is decreased the entire number shall be elected at large, unless the State creates a district system by law. The result was a disagreeable surprise to the Democrats, and at one time there was such an excitement over the bill that the clerk could not call the roll, while the Speaker disclaimed all responsibility for the moblike behavior of the House. Every Democrat of any prominence had a "favorite number," the adoption of which he thought would be calculated to have the happiest effect on the numerical future of the country; but the Republicans, knowing what bitter passions mathematical disputes of this kind are apt to arouse in the calmest breasts, wisely sank their private individual differences in a caucus-number for the sake of harmony, and accordingly triumphed over their opponents. We are sorry to see it stated that the chief consideration among them was "the probable political division of the electoral vote." This can only be among those who are accustomed to take low, partisan views of great mathematical questions, and not among the real scientists of the party.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has published a letter, with regard to the social treatment of Oscar Wilde, that has attracted a good deal of attention in Massachusetts. Colonel T. W. Higginson, it seems, objects to the entertainment of Mr. Wilde in private houses, and Mrs. Howe, having entertained him herself, feels called upon to make a statement of her reasons. Admitting, she says, that Mr. Wilde is a bad young man, still "to cut off even an offending member of society from its best influences and most humanizing resources is scarcely Christian in any sense." Women, she says, are not merely "the guardians of the public

purity," but they are also "the proper representatives of tender hope and divine compassion." Consequently, "if, as alleged, the poison found in the ancient classics is seen to linger too deeply in his veins, I should not prescribe for his case the coarse, jeering, and intemperate scolding so easily administered through the public prints, but a cordial and kindly intercourse with that which is soundest, sweetest, and purest in our own society." This is a new view of the relation which society ought to adopt toward the aesthete; and that it should exist at all, accounts in a measure for the increasing seriousness of the discussion about him in New England. The suggestion that the author of "Charmides" may be made pure and good by cordial and kindly intercourse with the ladies of Boston, will probably make the young man and his manager weep for joy.

The accounts which have been coming in of late from the smaller colleges and the "safe" country colleges do not seem to support the confidence of parents in the manners and morals of these institutions. It is only three weeks since a large body of Princeton students were indicted for riotous behavior in the streets of Trenton, and pleaded guilty. Cornell has just had to suspend a large body of students for kidnapping freshmen. At Lafayette College (Penn.), some of the undergraduates have just been arrested and fined for riotous conduct and resisting the police in a public hall. At Williston College (Mass.), the two upper classes have mutinied because the Faculty refused to reinstate three students who were suspended for hazing. Six of the ringleaders have been expelled. On Wednesday week there was a riot in the streets of New Haven, caused by a fight between two bodies of students, and it had to be suppressed by the police. This arose out of an attempt of the sophomores to prevent the freshmen from carrying "bangers," or canes. In fact, the origin of all these rows is so silly as to show either that the young men are not fit to leave home and be released from parental authority, or that the college rule is of a kind to maintain the childish spirit without having the power to keep it within proper bounds. We commend the subject to the consideration of those who are deploring the attempt to convert the American college into a university.

Lord Granville's despatches to Mr. West are mainly occupied with a reply to Mr. Blaine's argument that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty ought to be modified, because it has been the cause of so much misunderstanding and irritation between the United States and England. By a mass of extracts from the correspondence which passed between the two Governments between 1856 and 1858, Mr. Blaine undertook to establish that "the vexatious and imperfect character of the treaty has been repeatedly recognized on both sides," and to explain his wish "to free it from those embarrassing features, and to leave it, as its framers intended it should be, a full and perfect settlement for all time of all possible issues between the United States and Great Britain with regard to Central America." In answer to this, Lord Granville

says in substance that the reason Mr. Blaine was able to show this was, that he did not bring his history of the dispute about the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty down far enough; that if he had continued it for two years, the correspondence would have proved that all the causes of dispute and annoyance had been removed, to the satisfaction of our Government, and that the settlement was even officially announced by it. The trouble over the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which arose soon after its ratification had nothing to do, as one might infer from Mr. Blaine's despatches that it had, with the question of a joint guarantee. The policy of a joint guarantee was never repudiated by our Government till Mr. Blaine became Secretary of State, and Mr. Fish, as late as 1877, entered into a correspondence with the Nicaraguan Minister with a view to carrying into effect the scheme of a general maritime guarantee. The matters in dispute on which Mr. Blaine grounded his despatch to Mr. Lowell related to the interpretation of other clauses of the treaty: the question of the boundary of Belize; the transfer of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and other matters relating to the Mosquito Indians; the British protectorate of the Mosquito Coast, and the claims of British subjects. That part of the correspondence to which Mr. Blaine omitted to refer shows that the first was settled April 30, 1859, by a treaty between Great Britain and Guatemala, and the remainder by treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, on November 21, 1859, and January 28, 1860; that copies of these three treaties were officially communicated to the United States Government, with the expression of a hope on the part of the British Government that they would finally set at rest the questions respecting the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which had been the subject of so much controversy between the two countries; and finally, that in his last message to Congress Mr. Buchanan declared that the dangerous questions arising from the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been "amicably and honorably adjusted. The discordant constructions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between the two Governments, which at different periods of the discussion bore a threatening aspect, have resulted in a final settlement entirely satisfactory to this Government."

In other words, Mr. Blaine proposed that the treaty should be modified on the express ground that there was an outstanding dispute as to its interpretation, the fact being that the misunderstanding had been declared removed by the President of the United States in a message to Congress; so that the only way in which Mr. Blaine was able to show that there was any dispute was by bringing its history down to the point where England yielded the question at issue, and closing his narrative as if nothing more had been done. It looks as if Mr. Blaine must have had some theory of his own about the true method of conducting the foreign business of the Government, based on principles hitherto unrecognized in diplomacy. Unfortunately he left the State Department just as he was beginning to show what it was and how it would work in practice, so that its exact nature will probably always remain a profound mystery.

There could scarcely be a more striking commentary on his "policy" than the news that Guatemala has quietly offered a treaty to Mexico to settle their boundary dispute by conceding all that Mexico claimed.

It now appears that the "first-class American house" which M. Suarez said he "promised" Mr. Evarts, on behalf of the *Crédit Industriel*, should be made the American agents of the company for the sale of the Peruvian guano and nitrates, if it got hold of them, was the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., of this city. The object of going to a "first-class American house" was, M. Suarez reported to the president of the company (February 18, 1881), "to render the grounds for American intervention more evident, and fully justify the dominant attitude of the United States Government on the Pacific question," or, in plainer English, to create a pecuniary interest for some one which would be useful in precipitating American intervention for the benefit of the company. We have several times asked what, if anything, has been done under this promise, and the answer has been furnished by the publication, by the *Boston Advertiser*, of the contract between the *Crédit Industriel* and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. We believe the negotiations for this contract were begun with General Noyes, but dropped when it was found he was coming home; were resumed when Mr. Morton came out, and concluded with him in August of last year. As Mr. Morton occupied, when the contract was made, the position of American Minister in Paris, a satisfactory explanation of his entering, or allowing his house to enter, into this truly remarkable agreement will be very appropriate; in fact, it may be pronounced absolutely necessary to his retention of his post. The scandal has now penetrated into the Stalwart camp.

Mr. Gladstone has explained his language about Irish Home Rule, but the explanation is not much if any clearer than the thing explained. He says now that decentralization to the utmost extent consistent with Imperial supremacy should be the policy of Parliament toward Ireland, as well as other parts of the country, and that when the Irish prepare a plan of decentralization it ought to receive due consideration, not as a step toward separation, but as a step toward improvement in the Government. The Tory and Whig press is, however, firmly of opinion that in even speaking of decentralization at all he has given encouragement to the Irish Separationists, and that it is dangerous to talk of Home Rule as even a possibility. There is no doubt that his speech will encourage the Home Rulers, and there is equally little doubt that the Home Rulers mean by decentralization a good deal more than Mr. Gladstone means. But it is also to be remembered that every concession made to the Irish has when first mentioned been denounced by the English press, on the ground that it would lead to some greater and less desirable concession. Catholic Emancipation was long fiercely resisted, not because it was in itself a bad thing, but because it would lead

to the overthrow of Protestantism. Some Home Rule will have to come, and it cannot come without full discussion of all Home Rule. No discussion of human affairs can, in our time, be treated as dangerous.

Mr. Gladstone has struck one of his somewhat sensational blows in moving in the Commons that it is inexpedient to inquire into the working of the Land Act in Ireland. This is in reality a vote of censure on the Lords, who have lately carried a resolution to inquire into the working of the Land Act by a large majority against the Government; and it was received as such with loud Liberal cheers in the Commons. The matter is likely to excite a good deal of interest, because it touches on one of the anomalies of the British Constitution which every year becomes more embarrassing. A Tory Ministry always has a majority in both Houses, because the majority in the Lords remains permanently Tory, while a Liberal Ministry has only a majority in the Commons. This state of things is only made tolerable to Liberals by the majority in the Lords remaining very quiet and discreet when the Liberals are in office. If they became obstreperous and obstructive it would be intolerable. Their proposal to inquire into the working of the Land Act is, however, a direct and rather audacious attempt to impede the operation of the law, and bring it into discredit, and would only be justifiable if the Liberals had been beaten and driven out of power, or the Opposition in the Commons was able to carry a similar resolution. Mr. Gladstone means now, however, to bring the strength of the Tories in the Lords into sharp contrast with their strength in the Commons, and thus administer a rebuke which it is to be hoped they will heed.

General Skobelev's outburst has at least given a more distinct outline to the somewhat threatening situation which the Austrian troubles in Dalmatia and Herzegovina are creating in southeastern Europe. The revolt has become, like most of the late revolts in that region, rather obscure in its progress and origin. The Austrians are pouring a large army into the provinces for its suppression—so large that the Servians and Russians and Turks begin to say that the insurrection has been encouraged, if not set on foot, for the purpose of furnishing an excuse for expansion in the direction of Salonica, which is now impending. In the meantime, all the neighboring Slavs, as in 1876, are beginning to sympathize or make common cause with the Dalmatians and Herzegovinians. The Prince of Montenegro is trying to stay neutral, but it is becoming more and more doubtful whether he can control his subjects. The Servians, too, are agitated just as they were in 1876 over the Bulgarian outrages, and General Skobelev's denunciation of the Germans will certainly not have a pacifying effect. It has caused great annoyance at Berlin, and will undoubtedly have either to be formally repudiated, or countenanced, at St. Petersburg. In the latter case, we should perhaps enter on the last stage of the Eastern Question. But it is proper to add that it now begins to be ascribed to too much champagne.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

MORE correspondence in relation to Chili and Peru has been sent to Congress; among others, letters which passed between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton, United States Minister at Paris. From these letters it appears that, in August last, President Grévy had an informal talk with Mr. Morton in regard to the desirability of a mutual understanding between France and the United States in regard to some policy which might be adopted "to secure an early return of order and stability in the affairs of Chili and Peru." President Grévy also said that "another attempt at mediation on the part of foreign governments, and especially that of the United States," might have satisfactory results. Mr. Morton communicated this informal talk to Mr. Blaine, who thereupon wrote a despatch to Mr. Morton, in which he called President Grévy's proposed mediation "a concerted effort by France, Great Britain, and the United States," and objected to it. To this M. Grévy replied that he accorded entirely with the position taken by the United States in the matter.

On Friday, in response to a resolution adopted in the House, the President transmitted to Congress a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by a mass of documents, concerning the correspondence with the State Department in regard to the "Peruvian Company." Mr. Frelinghuysen states that only one of the eight missing letters of the correspondence with the State Department has been found.

On Wednesday the Senate discussed Mr. Edmunds's Anti-Polygamy Bill without being able to reach a vote. On Thursday, however, it was passed. The bill disfranchises and incapacitates for holding office all persons guilty of polygamy.

A resolution was presented to the House of Representatives on Saturday from the Legislature of Utah, which is principally composed of Mormons. The resolution recites that there are now pending, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, bills having in view the disfranchisement of certain citizens of Utah and the appointment of a committee irresponsible to the people, but empowered to control the affairs of the Territory, and asks Congress, "in the name of the Declaration of Rights and the grand provisions of the Constitution, to pause, reflect, and investigate before responding to a wild, unreasoning pressure of public opinion wrought up by a misguided and misinformed religious influence"; and praying Congress not to resort to extreme measures, but to appoint a Commission to go to Utah and investigate the affairs of that Territory, with power to send for persons and papers.

On Monday Senator Logan called up his bill restoring General Grant to the army and retiring him with the pay of General, and a lively debate ensued.

On Tuesday, much to the surprise of every one, the Senate laid the Ingalls resolution respecting the Arrears of Pensions Bill on the table by a vote of 26 to 23.

The Apportionment Bill was amended in the House on Thursday, and in its final shape provides that there shall be 325 Representatives apportioned according to the old method. On Friday the bill was perfected and passed.

On Monday Mr. Cox's bill to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service was passed by the House under a suspension of the rules. It provides for the establishment of thirty additional life-saving stations and six houses of refuge. On the same day the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to restore the Japanese indemnity fund, was passed. This bill provides that about \$235,000 of the fund shall be given to the officers and crew of the United States ship *Wyoming* and to the officers and crew of the

steamer *Taklang*. The remainder, amounting to about \$1,500,000, is to be returned to Japan.

A bill was passed by the House on Thursday granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of President Garfield.

Senator Miller, of New York, presented to the Senate, on Friday, a memorial from the Union League Club, of New York, in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Blair to aid in the support and establishment of common schools.

The Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey have addressed a letter to the President asking him to review the findings in the Fitz-John Porter case.

A bill has been introduced in the House to compel the Kansas Pacific Railroad to pay the whole cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying certain lands in the State of Kansas, amounting to more than 3,000,000 acres, which have hitherto been exempted from taxation under two decisions of the Supreme Court, which held that though the land had been granted to the road, it was still the property of the United States until patents for it had been issued therefor. In this way the company has been evading taxation on this large amount of land, which was granted it for purposes of construction.

The President has formally accepted the resignation of Ward Hunt as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and will soon nominate his successor.

The House Committee on Pensions recently called for a list of officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Department of Justice who have been killed or wounded in the execution of the revenue laws. The reply shows that in the last five years twenty-eight persons have been killed and sixty-four wounded in the struggle against illicit distilling.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures have under consideration the subject of additional mint facilities, and bills are now pending before them which provide for the creation of mints at four or five different places.

It is said that the report of the Senate committee which has been investigating the Treasury contingent expenses will exonerate Senator Sherman and Major Power, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, from all the charges which have been made against them. The censure of the report will fall upon ex-Custodian Pitney and those around him, most of whom have been removed by Secretary Folger, who based his action on the testimony taken before the committee.

It is announced that the Grand Jury at Washington has presented for indictment, by a vote which was practically unanimous, Brady, the Dorsey brothers, Miner, Peck, Vaile, and others of the more prominent Star-route swindlers. This is looked upon as a great success for the prosecution. It is probable that the trials will be begun in April.

The failure of the prosecution in the Nebraska Star-route cases is said to have been due to the fact that the Postmaster of Deadwood, who had made a full confession, had fled, and the only other important Government witness refused to testify.

The Civil-Service Board of the New York Custom-house has announced the result of the recent examination of applicants for appointment. Nineteen of the eighty-five applicants for clerkships, fifty-five out of the one hundred and eighteen applicants for inspectorships, and forty-nine out of the eighty-seven applicants for night inspectorships passed the examination. There are no vacancies at present for one hundred and twenty-two of these successful candidates.

The Director of the Mint has decided that as soon as a coin is mutilated it ceases to be a coin, and is simply bullion, and that no patching or filling up of the holes can make it good.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, has made a brilliant naval expedition during the week against certain piratical oystermen who have for some years caused great annoyance in the tide-water counties of the State by their bold depredations. They sailed in squadrons of from fifteen to twenty vessels, dredging the streams of the State and offering armed resistance to any one who might oppose them. Governor Cameron succeeded in capturing seven boats and sixty men after a short campaign which he led in person.

On Saturday a resolution offered in the Virginia Senate, rebuking Senator Mahone for his continued absence from sessions of the United States Senate and requesting him to return to his post of duty, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 20 to 14.

The "deadlock" in the Virginia Legislature was broken on Friday by a straightout Republican, who has hitherto voted with the Democrats, voting with the Readjusters.

The Republican State Committee of Vermont has decided to hold a State Convention at Montpelier on the 21st of June next.

There have been great floods in the West. The Ohio and Missouri and Arkansas Rivers have risen so as to put an entire stop to traffic on many railroads, while great damage has been caused in the lower parts of Cincinnati in particular; Helena, Arkansas, is quite overflowed; and vast cotton-raising tracts in Mississippi have been submerged through the breaking of the levees.

There was a great fire in the city of Haverhill, Mass., on Friday, which destroyed most of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at over \$2,000,000.

Bishop O'Farrel, of the newly-created Roman Catholic diocese of Trenton, New Jersey, has written a pastoral letter enjoining upon the clergy and laity a strict observance of the rules of the Church respecting marriage. The requirement that the banns of marriage must be public in all cases where a special dispensation is not obtained, is to be again enforced. The banns must be published from the altar, and a dispensation will be granted only under extraordinary circumstances. The marriage of Catholics with persons of other religious faiths is almost prohibited.

Mr. Joseph E. Sheffield, well known through his benefactions to Yale College, died in New Haven on Thursday. He founded in that city the Scientific School which bears his name. He gave the building in which the School was started, twice refitted and enlarged it, and gave a fund of \$130,000 for professorships, as well as a number of other funds which have made the School the best-equipped institution of its kind in this country. It is stated that he has left a large amount of money to the School by his will.

Samuel Johnson, a well-known New England clergyman, died at Andover on Sunday evening. He was the author of a considerable but unfinished work on the religions of the East.

FOREIGN.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, a motion of the Earl of Donoughmore for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the working of the recent legislation in reference to land in Ireland was carried by a vote of 96 to 53, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Lord High Chancellor Selborne.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone moved a suspension of the orders of the day for the introduction of the rules of procedure. The motion was carried without a division. He then made a speech, in which he said that the Legislatures of the United States had found it expedient to adopt measures restricting discussion, and the restrictions had never been found to work badly. Sir Stafford Northcote replied to the effect that the new rules would destroy freedom of debate and of voting, and that everything that restricted freedom of debate in the House of Commons would give a

greater handle to the House of Lords in dealing freely with measures which they would say were not the outcome of free discussion. Mr. Gladstone also gave notice that on Monday next he would move that an inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland. This motion, which is intended as a counter-stroke to the Earl of Donoughmore's resolution in the House of Lords, was received with prolonged cheers. The Opposition denounce it as an attempt to gag the House of Lords.

On Saturday Sir Stafford Northcote, referring to Mr. Gladstone's utterances regarding Home Rule, said they were "something between a dream and an electioneering move, which, though sufficiently characteristic of Mr. Gladstone, were exceedingly dangerous."

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, the 15th, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied to various attacks on the foreign policy of the Government. He said that the Government still adhered to the European concert as a means of adjusting foreign difficulties. In regard to the Jews in Russia, he said that all precedents showed that English interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country would meet with a rebuff, and do more harm than good. On Thursday Mr. Gladstone made a speech defending the Irish policy of the Government. In regard to local government for Ireland, he declared that the supremacy of the British Parliament must be maintained, and that the country cannot give Ireland what it cannot give Scotland. He considered, however, that the decentralization of Parliament should be a cardinal rule of policy; that local institutions are a source of great strength, and that the only limit which in principle is necessary for them is adequate provision for the supremacy of the central authority.

The Catholic Bishop of Cork, in his Lenten pastoral, refers to the immense benefit conferred by the Land Act, and says the "violation of the just laws of property, individual rights, and personal safety afford a dark cover for the introduction of a system of brigandage by wild and unprincipled persons."

Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Bradlaugh that he is not at present prepared with any fresh proposal relative to the latter's admission to the House of Commons.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere moved that a new writ be issued for the election of a successor to Mr. Bradlaugh, as the latter was disqualified by a resolution of the House. An amendment was offered to the effect that Mr. Bradlaugh was legally disqualified. Both the motion and the amendment were rejected, upon which Mr. Bradlaugh walked up to the table, produced a New Testament, and took the oath, and declared that now, having taken the oath, he would take his seat. He was not permitted to do this, however, and Mr. Gladstone finally moved an adjournment of the House until the next day, in order that the matter might be discussed more calmly. The matter has caused great excitement in the House of Commons, many members feeling that Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct can only be adequately met by his expulsion.

Mr. Chaplin, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, stated in the House of Commons on Saturday, that all the evidence before the Royal Commission tended to show that the United States had reached the acme of agricultural prosperity, and that the worst, therefore, had been seen of foreign competition.

The British Foreign Office has published consular reports on the Jewish outrages in Russia. The reports tend to extenuate the seriousness of the anti-Jewish riots. The reports of loss of life and outrages on women are generally denied, but those of the destruction of Jewish property are fully confirmed. The statement that about 100 Jews were shamefully maltreated at Warsaw, ten or

twelve of whom have since died of their injuries, is also confirmed.

The Lord Mayor of London's Jewish relief fund has reached £50,000.

The Russian press has expressed the warmest gratitude to the English Ministry for the tone it has adopted in replying to questions in Parliament regarding Russian affairs.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has informed a Jewish rabbi that the Government would neither encourage nor oppose the emigration of the Jews.

Archbishop Macaire, the Metropolitan of Moscow, who is an influential personage in the Russian political world, addressed a letter to the Czar urging him to quit his seclusion, which he said suggested poltroonery and was injurious to the national tradition, and would lead to disunion between the Emperor and the people, who would finally accustom themselves to dispense with their sovereign. The Czar was irritated by the letter, and sent for the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, of whom he inquired if he could dismiss the Metropolitan. The reply was that he could, with the sanction of the Holy Synod.

The Russian General Skobelev, receiving some Serbian students recently, delivered a speech which has called forth much comment. He said that Russia had hitherto been held in check by the influence of Germany, and that the sword was the only means the Russians had of ridding themselves of this incubus. He said that a struggle between the Slavs and the Teutons was inevitable; that it would be long, sanguinary, and terrible, but that the Slavs would triumph. The German and Austrian press have expressed great indignation at this speech. In an interview with a representative of the *Voltaire* newspaper in Paris, General Skobelev is reported to have refused to disclaim "one jot or tittle" of the anti-German sentiments which he had expressed. He added that he believed the only way of keeping the balance of power in Europe was for the Slavs to unite with France against their common enemy, Germany. In another interview General Skobelev said that he had made his recent speech solely as a private individual. Additional significance is attributed to the General's remarks from the fact that he is reputed to be high in the Czar's favor, and also because, as one of the Vienna newspapers expressed it, "thousands of Russians hold the same view."

A despatch from Berlin on Monday says that the Emperor William has expressed the deepest indignation and sorrow at General Skobelev's remarks, adding that if such wanton provocation continued, he should be obliged to resort to energetic measures. It is, however, understood from semi-official sources, that the German Government intends to ignore the speech for the present. The *St. Petersburg Official Messenger* published an article on Monday denying that the policy of the Government was in any way determined by the utterances of a private individual.

Russia, in her negotiations with the Vatican, is said to demand, as the price of peace and liberty for the Catholic Church in Poland, that the Church shall not pretend to be called national, and that the Pontiff shall use religious sentiment to foster Slavism.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Italian Bishops, commanding them, in view of the dangers surrounding the Church, to increase their activity, to encourage Catholic societies among the laity, to develop the Catholic press, and to advocate boldly the temporal independence of the Pope.

At a meeting of the Spanish Council of Ministers on Thursday, King Alfonso was informed that the proposed pilgrimage to Rome might be considered at an end.

At a banquet given at Madrid by the Cuban Senators and Deputies on the occasion of the Government sanctioning the construction of the Cuban Central Railway, the Minister of

the Colonies, replying to a toast, said that the Cuban representatives should propose reforms assimilating the administration of Cuba to that of the other Spanish provinces.

A despatch from Vienna states that General Jovanovich has issued a general order to the effect that the extent of the Herzegovinian insurrection makes it necessary that the troops should wait for reinforcements and an improvement in the weather.

A despatch from Ragusa, dated the 21st, announces that the Herzegovinians, after a few days' siege, have captured a fort commanding a defile of the upper Drina, between Fotcha and Gorazda, which was followed by the whole population of the upper Drina joining the insurgents. This is the insurgents' account of the affair. The Austrians have been representing the rebels as very much demoralized of late.

The Serbian Skuptschina has passed the commercial treaty with the United States.

The British and French Consuls-General in Egypt still maintain that the voting of the budget by the Notables is contrary to international obligations, and have declared the present state of affairs a nullification of Control.

The London *Daily News* says that all the Powers have agreed that it is the peculiar right of England and France to deal with the joint control of Egypt and with the navigation of the Suez Canal, without the intervention of Turkey.

The Egyptian Ministry have decided upon the total abolition of slavery, and in view of the execution of this decision, Kader Pasha has been appointed Governor of Soudan, which is the headquarters of the slave-trade, and a special department for that province will be created at Cairo. Detailed instructions relative to the slave-trade and slavery are being prepared.

The Sultan of Turkey was invested with the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle by a special German embassy on Saturday.

An agreement, from a diplomatic point of view, is reported to have been completely established between France and Tunis, and a "foreign legion," to act independently of the French, is to be constituted to occupy various places by way of a guarantee.

General Foremol has gone to Algeria with special instructions from the French Government to act in accordance with his own judgment. The return of the troops from Tunis has been postponed.

In the matter of the Anglo-French commercial treaty, England has for several months been persisting in the demand for the reduction of the duties on woollens and cottons fifty and twenty per cent., respectively, below those fixed in 1860, in return for a reduction of England's wine duties by one-half. The French Cabinet Council, however, have decided that it will be impossible to accede to this demand.

MM. Bontoux and Feder, of the Union Générale, have been released on 160,000 francs and 62,500 francs bail respectively. The amount of the bail shows that no criminal charge was made against them in connection with the failure.

A despatch from Paris on Monday announced the death of Mme. Cécile, who was one of the leading actresses and danseuses of the last generation. Her last appearance on the stage was in London in 1874.

The steamship *Bahama*, of the Quebec Steamship Company, was lost in latitude 12 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 72 degrees 15 minutes west on Friday, the 10th. The British steamship *Glenmorag* picked up eleven members of the crew and two passengers, but it is feared that the captain, two second-class passengers, and seventeen members of the crew have been lost.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1882.

SHIPHERD.

THE career of Shipherd, who figures so prominently in the Peruvian correspondence which has just been laid before Congress, seems to have been that of an adventurer of the lowest order, running from place to place to escape his own character, engaging in one speculation after another, some positively disreputable, all a little shady, and "bursting up" with a sort of periodicity. There are thousands like him in the United States. They are found in considerable numbers in every through passenger train and on board every European steamer. They rarely engage in any industry that can rely for success on its own merits. Their schemes have almost always to be bolstered up by some species of pretence, or intrigue, or jugglery, by bribing somebody, or by some form of hypocrisy. If religion seems likely to help them, they become religious; if newspapers, they try to toady or corrupt editors or reporters; if politics, they become fierce party men, and try to place their stock where it will do most good.

Shipherd appears to be one of these men, but with a more powerful imagination than they usually have. He seems to have sincerely believed that he could drag the United States into a protectorate of Peru, as against Chili, and that under that he could carry out a gigantic nitrate and guano speculation. He began corresponding with General Hurlbut, the Minister to Peru, in June, 1881, and he wrote to him at intervals till December, telling him wonderful stories of the aid he was to have in his undertaking. It was not till December 17, however, that General Hurlbut declined all further communication with him, although he had received a month previously a peremptory order of Secretary Blaine, dated October 29, directing him not to use "the influence of his position in aid of any financial or speculating association."

There are four letters of Shipherd's on file in the Department of State, copies of which have been presented to Congress, but the only answer to him is the Hurlbut letter of December 17 above mentioned, while eight letters are said to be missing, and Mr. Frelinghuysen reports that all search for them has been fruitless. It seems very improbable, however, that Shipherd went on writing the kind of letters he did, discussing his plans at length, multiplying suggestions as to what the policy of the Government in the Peruvian trouble should be, and making a gallant stand for the honor of the flag in the hope that he should eventually have it wave over his guano beds, without getting any response. The following observations on the arrest of Calderon, made in a letter of November 15, 1881, to General Hurlbut, have a positively grotesque air, especially when we find that Mr. Blaine, writing instructions to Mr. Trescott a fortnight later (December 1), takes substantially the same view. Said the patriotic and resolute Shipherd (November 15):

"Senator Blair writes me that Hurlbut telegraphs that the Chilians have captured Calderon and carried him to Chili. The Senator adds that there may be trouble now. Have General Grant do his duty. American influence in America is at an end if Chili can slap our face as flatly as this. We have heard also by cable of Montero's acceptance. We appreciate the gravity of the

new phase and the new problem which you must now face. The letters I enclose with this were already written when Senator Blair's letter came to hand, and I will not change them. The need for a protectorate is but increased by all that has happened, and I doubt not Chili will continue to force the issue. Our people hope she will. What we want is, our Government to the fore and that all the winds that blow may fill our sails.

"I replied to the Senator: 'I totally agree with you as to Chili. She must unconditionally return Calderon to execute liberty, or must all take partners for the dance. I trust Mr. Blaine will plant his flag and his guns right there, and he will, won't he? I shall consult General Grant to-day, and he and I may go to Washington on Thursday. We shall do what lies in our power to second all the vigor you have used on the main issue.'"

Said the Secretary of State (December 2):

"The President does not now insist on the inference which this action would warrant. He hopes that there is some explanation which will relieve him from the painful impression that it was taken in resentful reply to the continued recognition of the Calderon Government by the United States. If, unfortunately, he should be mistaken and such a motive be avowed, your duty will be a brief one. You will say to the Chilean Government that the President considers such a proceeding as an intentional, unwarranted offence, and that you will communicate such an avowal to the Government of the United States, with the assurance that it will be regarded by Government as an act of such unfriendly import as to require the immediate suspension of all diplomatic intercourse."

That such a man as Shipherd should have received countenance or recognition enough from any officer of the Government to enable him to get his correspondence even filed in the State Department, when its proper destination was the pigeon-holes of a New York police station, is of itself a little scandalous.

Shipherd's published works are voluminous in extent, and embrace a large part of the history of the Peruvian Company, but the precise points intended to be covered by that corporation in its dealings with American and European governments have not been made altogether clear in the correspondence recently furnished by the Department of State. The *Evening Post* has supplied the deficiency by reprinting in full a document promulgated by Shipherd some time since, entitled "Suggestions of Points to be Included in an Agreement between the Government of Peru and the Peruvian Company." It should be premised that the foundation of the Peruvian Company is a claim of one Alexandre Cochet (deceased), that in the year 1840 he "discovered guano"; that by virtue of a decree of the republic of Peru, dated February 13, 1833, he was entitled to one-third of all the guano in the country, and that in some way not distinctly specified the claim of Cochet became vested in the Peruvian Company, or Shipherd. It is worth mentioning that Minister Hurlbut, in a despatch to the State Department, under date of November 2, 1881, denies that Cochet discovered guano, denies that Peru ever recognized his claim, and denies that his rights, whatever they were, descended "to his illegitimate son under whom these parties claim"—"these parties" referring to Shipherd and his alleged company.

The points to be included in an agreement between the Peruvian Company and the Government of Peru provide in substance that the Company shall "take over" the assets of Peru and administer them upon certain clearly defined principles, first paying to itself \$900,000,000 and interest thereon at six per cent.

from January 1, 1881, as liquidated damages, together with one-third of all the guano remaining in Peru, and afterward settling all other valid claims against Peru, including those of Chili, by buying the same in with its own scrip and redeeming the scrip out of the proceeds of the estate—the company to be exempt from taxation while the liquidation is in progress, and to be recognized and treated as "the lord of the soil." This comprehensive adjustment is embodied in twenty-three stipulations, to be made on the part of the Government of Peru.

The company, on the other hand, stipulates that it will make no other demand upon Peru for payment so long as the net revenue derived from the property shall suffice to pay the interest annually accruing upon its claim of \$900,000,000; that it will set apart a sinking fund to meet the other valid claims against Peru, such sinking fund to consist of one-half of the annual net revenue of the company in excess of thirty millions of dollars; that it will maintain toward the Government of Peru "an attitude of sincere friendship and good will"; that it will observe "a strict neutrality toward all political parties and interests, domestic and foreign," and that whenever its own interests shall require the expression of a preference in politics, "such expression shall be made in the company's name, upon competent authorization, frankly and kindly"; that it will submit to arbitration all claims which it may hereafter acquire by purchase against Peru, which have not as yet been recognized by the Government as valid; and finally, that "each party shall maintain a resident representative near the Executive of the other, duly accredited to such Executive, and that the ordinary intercourse of the parties shall be maintained through these representatives according to diplomatic usage." The assets to be administered upon in this wise are all the guano and nitrate deposits which were within the territory of Peru on the 1st of January, 1881. This description of the property was obviously important in view of the fact that it subsequently fell into the hands of the Chilians. In order to secure faithful compliance with all the stipulations, it is provided that the company may maintain such armed force as may be necessary for the protection of its interests, "including detachments from the land and naval forces of the United States of America, and of any other government whose citizens are shareholders of the company."

In comparison with Shipherd's the wildest schemes of Wilkins Micawber, Mulberry Sellers, and the Tichborne claimant dwindle into insignificance. If any dramatist or novelist of the present day had drawn a picture even faintly resembling Shipherd, he would have been justly derided for extravagance of fancy and unbridled imagination. An unknown adventurer hires an office in New York, prints a lot of documents setting forth a project to annex a foreign country to a private corporation founded by himself, enters into correspondence with a Minister Plenipotentiary, and indirectly with the Secretary of State, gets a Senator of the United States to act as attorney for his alleged company, and an ex-Secretary of the Treasury to draw papers for him, produces a commotion in Congress,

and gets himself talked about as an important personage on three continents. The maximum of noise, and confusion, and brass, with the minimum of capital, is Mr. Shipherd's undoubted achievement as a party to the Peruvian complication. The reader may well be pardoned if he suspects that there must be some fire under so much smoke. Yet, so far as appears, nobody of any prominence lent any countenance to Shipherd's scheme, except possibly Senator Blair of New Hampshire, and his share in it is still a matter of doubt, as his side of the story has not been heard. Secretary Blaine at an early stage of the proceedings expressed doubts of Shipherd's sanity, and even Hurlbut came finally to take that view of him. The fact appears to be that all sorts of buzzards were gathering together over the supposed carcass of Peru—some from France, some from America, some in high places and some in low. Shipherd was only one of them, and his distinction consists in being the most preposterous of the lot. He has, perhaps, been useful in some degree by throwing an air of ridicule over all the other schemes for plundering Peru under pretence of rescuing her by foreign intervention from the grasp of Chili.

THE NEW ANTI-POLYGAMY LEGISLATION.

THE Anti-Polygamy Bill reported by Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee—the first of a series, he says—has passed the Senate. It reenacts the existing statute against polygamy, or cohabitation with more than one woman, and the disqualification for jury duty, in all prosecutions for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, of all polygamists or persons holding polygamous opinions. The new provisions legitimize the offspring of polygamous marriages, and create a registry or returning-board of five, who are authorized to do every duty relating to the registration of voters, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and who will execute the eighth section of the act excluding from office and from the franchise all polygamists, bigamists, and persons cohabiting with more than one woman.

It was the creation of this board, to inflict what is undoubtedly a punishment, that called forth most of the opposition which the bill met with in the Senate. It was contended that the board would have no right to disqualify a man for office and for the franchise, for polygamy, unless he had been convicted of the offence by a jury, and that in finding him guilty of it, and affixing a penalty to it, the board would be usurping the functions of a judge and jury, and therefore acting unconstitutionally. Mr. Edmunds made two defences to this. One was that the disqualification was not a punishment—that it was simply recognition of a man's status, such as takes place when, under State laws all over the country, the votes of paupers, and lunatics, and women are refused by the election officers. But the distinction between the man who is disfranchised for polygamy and the man who is disfranchised because he is a pauper or a lunatic or a foreigner, is too broad to be got

over in this way. The pauper or lunatic or foreigner has his vote refused because he is incompetent, and for very much the same reason that the cashiership of a bank would be refused to a man otherwise fit who could not give a proper bond. The polygamist has his vote refused because he has willfully done something which the law condemns, and to refuse a vote under such circumstances is clearly to inflict a penalty. It is like dismissing the bank cashier from his situation because he drinks.

It must also be admitted that an examination by a returning-board into the question not only whether a man is a Mormon polygamist—that is, lives openly in what he believes to be lawful marriage with more than one woman—but whether any man of any persuasion cohabits with more than one woman, will be attended with considerable inconvenience. Under the act any man, whether Mormon or not, may have his right to registration challenged before the board, on the ground that his domestic life is scandalous to the extent of living with two women; and should he deny it, the board will be compelled to undertake an investigation which may sometimes be amusing, but will always be scandalous and indecent. Nevertheless, if irregular sexual relations are to be made a ground of disqualification for office or for the franchise, this inquiry must be conducted by some one, and it is doubtful whether it would be proper to take up the time of the courts with it, and whether a returning-board is not as good an instrument as could be invented for the purpose. It is not possible to attack Mormonism with very delicate weapons. If the "peculiar institution" of the Territory is to be suppressed, it can only be done by a good deal of dirty work and by some rough-and-ready methods. There is no legal machinery in existence which can profitably be entrusted with the duty of finding out how many women a man cohabits with, when he is surrounded by neighbors who think the more he lives with the luckier he is.

The most complete defence of the powers of the returning-board is Mr. Edmunds's second one, that Congress has in the District of Columbia and in the Territories the power to deal with the franchise in any manner it pleases: to give it to every man and woman, or to take it away altogether, or to confine it to the red-haired men, or attach any condition it chooses to its exercise. It has in the District of Columbia abolished it altogether. It can in Utah confine it to monogamists, bachelors, or widowers, and make all applicants for it prove their qualification before any officer it chooses to appoint, by any sort of proof it chooses to designate. On this ground Mr. Edmunds easily overthrew his antagonists. Any one may say that his methods are not nice, as a matter of taste, or not wise, as a matter of expediency; but it is idle to contend that they are not constitutional. The question which will probably interest the public most is whether they will prove effective. This bill alone will certainly not accomplish its object, and Mr. Edmunds admitted as much. But it remains to be seen what other measures the Committee has in store.

AGNOSTIC WORSHIP.

THE Reverend George C. Miln, whose conversion to agnosticism has led to his withdrawal from the Unitarian pulpit in Chicago, has made a statement of his religious position. It is not a new story. On the contrary, the mental process through which he has passed is one the nature of which is more or less familiar to all active and inquiring minds at the present day. Mr. Miln began a few years since the study of Herbert Spencer and what he calls "the English school of materialistic philosophy," and gradually, under the influence of this school, came to regard the articles of the Christian faith, and finally those of all religion, as mere unverifiable theories about matters of which we know, and can know, according to the canons of human reasoning, nothing whatever, and the truth of which we can consequently neither affirm nor deny.

He remained in his pulpit for some time holding these views and conducting services under Christian forms, apparently on the theory that agnosticism was only a broader kind of Unitarianism; and at first a large part of his congregation seem to have agreed with him, for when he made up his mind that he could stay no longer, a committee of the church waited upon him and asked him to withdraw his resignation. But finally his new teachings excited so much dissatisfaction among the congregation that they decided by a large majority to dispense with his services altogether. Mr. Miln has therefore formally resigned, and thrown up his connection with the Christian Church. He says that he has not decided whether to establish an independent congregation in Chicago, similar to Dr. Adler's Society for Ethical Culture in this city, to practise law, or to go upon the stage.

The failure of his attempt to establish an agnostic pulpit is valuable as a practical proof of the impossibility of perpetuating the observance of religious forms and ceremonies in connection with an abandonment of all religious belief. English and American agnostics have all along been fond of insisting that, while dogmatic belief as to the supernatural is proved by modern science to be an absurdity, still religious emotion and aspiration have such deep foundations in the human heart that the disappearance of religious dogma will have no effect on them, and that they will be directed to new objects through new channels. According to Mr. Miln, while it is impossible to predict in detail what the future of the Church will be, it is easy to perceive "the general tendency." It is toward "the substitution of a basis of impartial and natural ethics for the basis of supernaturalism in which the Church has rested." "Human sympathy will take the place of dogma, and, with the speculative beliefs thrown aside, it will have more time for practical philanthropy, and will become the great educational and formative force of society."

Now, practically, the difficulty with the establishment of any such church consists in the fact that what mankind in general regards as the object of religion, the object for which it builds churches, and pays ministers, and

assemblies in congregations every Sunday, is simply the worship of God; and that worship without having a God to worship seems to ninety-nine people out of a hundred exactly as it did to Mr. Miln's parishioners—a contradiction in terms. The experiment could hardly have had a fairer field than a Unitarian pulpit, for in the Unitarian Church dogma is already reduced to a minimum, and the ritual is very much under the control of the minister and the congregation. But what would the agnostic substitute for a Christian ritual? A week ago Mr. Miln opened his service with the following "prayer":

"We turn our feet from the common path of life into the seclusion of this sacred hour, made sacred to us by our own intentions. At least for a little while we bid farewell to the fret and worry of our daily life, to the burdens which we in silence carry, and to the trivial pleasures which do so much to dissipate our fine energies and purposes. We come here to find rest, to find light, to gain strength for the duties which are before us. We come here that by the planting of holy purposes we may grow stronger and nobler in all the ways of life. May the stillness of this moment breathe a sweet serenity into every heart. Looking backward, may we learn to regard with scorn all that has been unworthy of us—all pettiness, all littleness, all counselling with ignoble and time-serving motives. Looking forward, may our aspirations reach after the highest ideals for ourselves and for our fellows. May we be above despair, above hopelessness. May we look into the future with calmness and determination, prepared for its duties and for whatever of conflict may await us. And may our intercommunication lift us into a realm where we shall be emancipated from suspicion and misinterpretation of each other. We do not forget the poor. They are always with us. May men help the poor, the blind, the sick, and those who are beaten down by the trampling of many feet in all the ways of life. O that our hearts may at least be full of sympathy and our hands always full of help for such! And may we look with yearning eyes for the coming of that day in which there shall be no pain, no crying, nor weariness of heart! Amen."

This is nothing more than a series of bald statements of facts, or else ejaculations. It would no doubt be possible to go through the entire litany of the church and parody all its services in this way. But there is nothing in the nature of worship in such emotional expressions. We might as well call "Oh, how tired I am!" or "Oh, how I wish it would stop raining!" prayers. The publicity of ejaculation makes no difference. Real prayers are prayers, whether they are offered up in church or in solitude.

The fact is—and neither religious people nor agnostics ought to shrink from recognizing it—that while on the one hand the number of agnostics in the world is constantly increasing, on the other all attempts to build up an agnostic church are futile. It is only in England and the United States that this is not generally admitted by thinking men. There are plenty of agnostics in Germany, France, and Italy; but a Frenchman, German, or Italian who reaches this condition of mind does not go about discussing with his friends the possibility of building up a new ecclesiastical organization, on the basis of a common agreement that there is no rational foundation for any supernatural belief; nor collect subscriptions for the purpose of "hiring a hall" in which to worship without worshipping any one in particular. He simply conforms his behavior to his conclusions, and ceases to talk or to think about matters of which he believes himself to know nothing. It is a strong proof

of the deep hold which religion has on our race, that Englishmen and Americans will do almost anything rather than this.

THE FALL OF GAMBETTA, AND ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, February 3, 1882.

"THERE was a Palmerston." This, it is said, was Mr. Disraeli's comment on the Foreign Secretary's expulsion from the Whig Cabinet of 1851-2. This sarcasm is now remembered solely as a proof that its author was at times as blind a prophet as the stupidest squire among his followers. Yet Lord Beaconsfield was no mean judge of men and of events. He had studied deeply the personal side of public life. He thoroughly understood the character of his opponents, and the Parliamentary world in which he and they moved. That such a critic should mistake the opening of a long career of almost unbroken success for a final fall from power, is no serious impeachment on Lord Beaconsfield's sagacity. Human foresight is at best but a complimentary name for human shortsightedness. But now, when all the able editors are in effect repeating, "There was a Gambetta," it is well to remember that ordinary Englishmen can hardly possess with regard to the affairs of a foreign country an amount of foresight and insight assuredly not possessed by one of the most subtle and best-informed of English statesmen with regard to that class of English affairs which it was his special business and pride to understand. Whether the common judgment of Englishmen in respect of Gambetta's fall may ultimately turn out to be correct, I assuredly will not undertake to predict. What I do confidently assert is that two opinions in respect of French politics are at the present moment prevalent and, so to speak, accredited in English society; and that while each of them contains a certain element of truth, each is open to criticism, and may prove one of those half, or even quarter, truths which are for all practical purposes equivalent to errors.

"There was a Gambetta." This is the first and the all but universal conviction of English critics. The man who was two months ago the leading statesman in France has (it is believed) ceased to be a power in French politics: he is "completely played out." Should he ever return to power, which is doubtful, he will be, not the Léon Gambetta of the Government of Defence; not the Gambetta who resisted and defeated the "Government of Combat"; not the Gambetta whose word or whose nod has till recently made and unmade Ministries; but a Gambetta whose position and influence will be certainly not greater, and will perhaps be less, than the position and influence of the dozen or so of unknown and forgotten premiers who have, every two or three months since the foundation of the French Republic, attained office without obtaining power, and have departed from office without leaving any permanent memorial of their existence. There is, it must be confessed, considerable *prima-facie* reason for holding the opinion which I have attempted to describe. Gambetta has had his chance, and for some reason or other has not been able to use it. "The great Ministry" has turned out, as President Grévy is said to have predicted it would, a "great disappointment." In truth, the expected great Ministry never in reality existed, and the little Ministry headed by the great Minister failed from the very first to satisfy the hopes of the nation. What is much worse than this, it cannot be disputed that the character and the prestige of the great Minister himself have been seriously damaged. A good deal of allowance

must be made for the reckless malignity of French political warfare. No sensible person would care to condemn even a pickpocket simply on account of the accusations or slanders circulated by Rochefort and men of his kidney. A professional libeller cannot obtain credence even if he chances to tell the truth. Still, it is difficult not to believe that Gambetta was somehow or other connected with the nasty intrigues which cluster round the monstrous blunder of the expedition to Tunis. Foreign observers are driven to the conclusion that if, as is probably the case, he was not himself in any way tainted by corruption, he yet showed cynical leniency toward agents less clean-handed than himself. Indeed, the most patent feature of his short ministerial career has been the display of a kind of cynical insolence, which, however, has occasionally been the temporary fault of statesmen not really wanting in self-control and patriotism.

In any case, Gambetta has betrayed an inability to hold his own with the present Assembly. Whichever be in fault, this is for him a serious matter. What France needs is a Minister who can control the French Parliament and act with it. Gambetta was thought able to accomplish this. It is now known that he is even less competent to lead the existing Republican majority than any one of his predecessors. His career ended in a personal quarrel with the Deputies. Admit, for the sake of argument, that his opponents acted badly; admit even that his friends betrayed him; the fact still remains that he was not able to exert that kind of influence by which great Parliamentary leaders—Pitt, Palmerston, Gladstone, Cavour—have somehow kept themselves at the head of partisans many of whom were not thoroughly loyal to their leader. Others have failed before Gambetta, but his prestige depended on the belief that he possessed the secret of success. Failure is a serious calamity for a man credited beforehand with victory. The worst feature in Gambetta's prospects is that he is no longer the "coming man." He is rather the man who has come, has been seen, and has not conquered. The difference between the two is immense, and fidelity to fallen greatness is not the special virtue of Frenchmen. This, and a great deal more of the same sort, may be said about the seriousness and even the fatal nature of Gambetta's fall. A bad fall, however, is not the same thing as a fatal accident; and there are one or two considerations which suggest the idea that Gambetta may at last, and possibly at no very distant time, be again as truly the chief man in France as he was up to the moment when he took office. These reasons are twofold. They are supplied partly by the known character of the man himself, they are supplied in part by the very circumstances of his fall.

Gambetta is a politician of bold, his foes say of reckless, ambition. He has before this committed immense blunders, but his mistakes, great as they might be, have not been more remarkable than his power of recovering from them. His talent for management, for diplomacy or intrigue, is admired or blamed according to the point of view from which it is regarded; but no one disputes that he has great capacity for the management of mankind. To suppose that such a man will, because he has been hard hit, throw up the cards, is a simple absurdity. The one thing which is certain is, that Gambetta has neither the vices nor the virtues which induce a statesman to retire from the stage of public life. That he means, and will attempt, to play a leading part in French politics, may be taken for granted. Critics who think that this attempt is sure to fail, must base their belief not on Gambetta's character so much as on the circumstances of his fall. Yet, if these circumstances

be carefully considered, they will be found to favor the conclusion that Gambetta, if he has suffered severe losses, is not as yet politically a bankrupt. He would, of course, have been in a far better position if his short administration had been a success. This is a truism hardly worth stating, were it not often confounded with the very dubious proposition that the circumstances of his expulsion from office are such as specially to damage his influence in France. The truth appears to be that, owing either to adroitness on his part, or to want of skill on the part of his opponents, he has, though defeated, been enabled to effect his retreat from office on terms which may prove very favorable to his return to power. He is, it is alleged, unable to govern with effect unless armed with something like dictatorial authority. If so, a year or two of office would, under the present state of affairs, have thoroughly worn out his prestige. To carry on the work of administration respectably while hourly thwarted by a majority who nominally support but really oppose their leader, is an achievement almost beyond the capacity of the most skilful parliamentary tactician whom England has at any time produced. The task is one utterly unsuited to the genius of Gambetta. It is a considerable point in his favor that he has escaped the ordeal which has again and again undermined the reputation of some of the most popular and strongest Ministers in England. The body of reforms which he proposed to introduce were, it is said, ill-conceived. If so, he has gained a good deal by not being forced to pass or attempt to pass through the French Parliament a series of definite measures each of which, whether good or bad, would have excited a great deal of criticism and hostility. It were easy to point to cabinets which have been ruined in the effort to embody in specific laws the general principles on which they and their supporters were in theory agreed. But Gambetta's great advantage is, that it may well appear to the mass of Frenchmen that, as regards the points on which he was defeated, he was far more in the right than the Assembly, and that his overthrow was due to the treachery of supporters who, in driving him from office, were really attempting to disobey the constituents whom they represented.

Whether Gambetta's interpretation, for instance, of the Constitution was the right one, is a matter on which only an eminent French constitutional lawyer could pronounce an opinion worth having; but it is perfectly clear that Gambetta's view was in conformity with good sense. No one who does not wish for a revolution can believe it to be well that France should be unable to change a single constitutional law without opening the question whether the Constitution shall not be changed from top to bottom. It were simply madness for any one to occupy a house on the terms that he should not be allowed to put in a window without exposing himself to the risk of having the house pulled down and rebuilt. It is quite an open question whether, on general grounds, the mode of voting advocated by Gambetta is preferable to the existing electoral machinery; but it appears to be quite clear that the Republican electors have no objection to the *scrutin de liste*, that most of the Deputies were practically pledged to it, and that they would have accepted it had it not been, first, for the fear that under the new system many of them might lose their own seats, and, secondly, for the desire to drive Gambetta from office. Yet, assuredly, whenever the popularity of the Parliamentary majority (if such popularity exist) begins to wane, the motives which induced members to vote against the Government will not be favorably viewed by the electors. A representative almost condemns

himself when he shows a fear of meeting a larger constituency. A member who has been elected as the supporter of a well-known statesman is apt to find it hard to make farmers or artisans understand why he at once turned out of office the very leader of whom he had avowed himself a devoted follower. Gambetta's own fall will, moreover, to his admirers, seem to afford strong corroborative evidence in favor of his scheme of electoral reform. He had always alleged that the present system of election made it impossible for any Minister to obtain that permanent and loyal support from a compact body of Deputies on which the success of parliamentary government depends. He and his friends will undoubtedly assert that he fell a victim to the very spirit of parochialism and faction with which it was his special mission to contend.

If, indeed, everything goes well, Gambetta's complaints of the treatment he has received may, whether just or not, have little effect with the great public. But there is, unfortunately, every reason to anticipate that things will not go well. France is in the midst of a financial crisis; there are difficulties in Tunis, difficulties in Egypt, dangers everywhere. Unless Gambetta be a patriot of very rare purity, he will not strengthen the hands of the present or of any future Ministry. The chances are that one weak Cabinet will succeed another, and the Assembly become more and more split up into factions who can agree in nothing but hostility to any government which happens for the moment to be in office. If, as is too likely, times grow dark, and the Chamber becomes, as chambers are too apt to do in France, contemptible, it is at least probable—I should be inclined to say it is certain—that the eyes of ordinary Republican electors will turn toward the one leader whose name is known to every peasant in France. If events should take this course, Gambetta's opportunity will have arrived. It will be vain for his opponents to allege that he has shown himself incapable. The reply, whether at bottom satisfactory or not, is obvious: "He failed," it will be said, "because Parliamentary factions would not allow him to succeed; the men elected to follow him proved his foes; he must return to power supplied with a party who will loyally carry out his policy, and not disappoint the wishes of the nation."

Gambetta's fall is a blessing to France, as it saves her from the peril involved in the system of personal government. This is the second opinion propounded by English critics, and naturally commends itself to optimists convinced of Gambetta's "ruin." That this should be the view of English critics who remember the endless evils caused to France by the personal government of Louis Napoleon, is intelligible enough; but observers who so easily convince themselves that France gains by the fall of her most eminent statesman make two assumptions, neither of which can be accepted without considerable hesitation. They assume, in the first place, that every kind of rule which can be embraced under the vague term "personal government" is necessarily injurious to France. The expression, however, includes two totally different things—viz., the rule of men such as Cromwell, Napoleon I., and Napoleon III., who were strictly despotic rulers (because, whether they governed ill or well, they could not be removed from power without a revolution); and also the rule of men such as Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Gladstone, Cavour, and Thiers, who were not despotic rulers at all, and could be said to exercise a system of personal government only because they had, from different circumstances, the power of making their individual will strongly felt in the conduct of national affairs. Now, personal government, when it means despotism, is, unless liberal

principles be entirely false, always and everywhere in the long run an evil. In France it is even a greater evil than in other countries. But that kind of personal government which means the predominating sway of one individual's influence may or may not be an evil; and many of the best observers have long held that the best chance of founding permanently a system of representative government in France is, to combine bona-fide representation of the national will in Parliament with such a predominant influence on the part of some leading statesman as may prevent, for a time at least, parliamentary government changing into the very different thing—government by Parliament. One great peril in the path of French progress is the danger that the Chambers should become contemptible. A Parliament is never so respectable as when it is firmly guided by some one statesman of eminence. The overthrow of Gambetta increases for the moment the power of the Chambers. Whether it will increase their dignity or influence is a matter at least open to question. The overthrow of Gambetta may have been rendered necessary by his own defects; that it was necessary to drive him from office does not show that the check given to personal government was a blessing.

The optimists who hold everything for the best assume, in the second place, that Gambetta's fall necessarily decreases the danger of personal government. This appears rather an odd conclusion on the part of men who, very possibly with reason, hold, to use the expressions of an English journalist, that "there is much of imperialism not only in his temper, but also in his political ideas. In resisting Bonapartism Gambetta seems to have imbibed something of its spirit." If this be so, the natural result of Gambetta's retirement from the Government will, it may be suspected, be a still further development of the worst sides of his political character. The benches of the Opposition are not a good school of public morals. Gambetta the statesman is likely to become Gambetta the agitator and the intriguer. Whatever his defects as a Parliamentary leader, no one can doubt his capacity as a leader of opposition. Sooner or later he will assuredly become the avowed and powerful opponent of the statesmen who have driven him from office. There will be a Gambettist party and a Gambettist programme. The country will be cursed with one more faction, and the inevitable demand of that faction will be the restoration to office of the man who can with plausibility assert that he represents the will of the country more truly than the Parliamentary factions which, as he will allege, effected his ruin by means of an unnatural coalition. Gambetta against the Assembly will, indeed, mean something like personal government pitted against government by Parliament. In such a conflict France may lose much; she can gain nothing. Optimists have a talent for discerning what is called a blessing in disguise. In this case I confess the disguise is too complete for my eyes to discern the blessing. That the most eminent of Republicans should be unable to guide the destinies of the Republic may be the result of his own faults or follies; but it is difficult to believe that it is other than a grave misfortune to the French commonwealth.

A. V. DICEY.

JUDICIAL CHANGES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 26.

AN unusually large number of changes have taken place recently in our judicial bench. Besides three Lord Justices of Appeal, all eminent men, and one of them, Lord Justice James, a judge of quite remarkable quickness and pene-

tration, several of the ordinary justices and vice-chancellors have died or resigned, and been replaced by barristers comparatively unknown to the general public. There is some reason to fear that the office of an ordinary judge of the High Court of Justice is no longer so attractive as it once was to the profession. Its emoluments are still fixed at £5,000 a year (less than \$25,000), although the cost of living in England, and the style which people of position are expected to maintain, have greatly risen during the last decade or two. In more than one instance counsel in large practice have refused ordinary judgeships, a course which no one would have taken thirty or forty years ago unless he felt sure of getting within his grasp a great prize like the Chancellorship. Every new appointment is therefore watched with a certain feeling of uneasiness, men doubting whether we ought not to raise the salary or take some other step to enhance the dignity of the office; and a corresponding satisfaction is felt when a thoroughly good man finds his way to the bench. It need hardly be said that it is an axiom in this country that the judges must be at least the equals in ability and knowledge of the best counsel who practise before them.

No appointment has been made for a long time that has given so much pleasure both to the legal profession and to the public as that of Sir John Holker to be a Justice of the Court of Appeal. There are circumstances about it which may make it interesting to American readers, for it is the appointment by a Liberal Government not only of a political opponent, but of one who had been Attorney-General of the last Conservative Government.

The English system of selecting judges, like most things in England, has been somewhat vague and fluctuating, neither distinctly political nor wholly non-political. The Government of the day, to whom the right of appointment belongs (the Lord Chancellor, as head of the judicial system, having usually a special responsibility in the matter), naturally tend to look first among their own supporters for a capable man. Other things being equal, a barrister who had rendered services to his party in Parliament, or who had even fought an unsuccessful election with spirit, would be likely to be preferred. He would not, however, be held to have any positive claim to a place, and any inferiority in professional ability, or any slur, however slight, on his professional reputation, would be considered to disqualify him. The Prime Minister or the Lord Chancellor would then proceed to search among the more eminent practising counsel for the person best qualified, and would scarcely inquire which belonged to his own, which to the opposite party. It often happens that a leading lawyer is a lawyer and nothing more—has no pronounced political views which have attached him to either party; and this would, of course, not stand in his way. Such is the usual course. But it sometimes happens, and it happened not unfrequently under Lord Beaconsfield, who always sought to strengthen party ties, that men were chosen whose party loyalty was their chief claim to promotion, although they could not be declared unfit. And it has rarely happened that an opponent half so conspicuous as Sir John Holker has been promoted even by a Liberal Government, in which party feeling goes for less than among Conservatives. His career has been a remarkable one. It began in Manchester, where he practised as a local counsel for some ten years, gradually winning his way from small beginnings to a large share of business on the Northern Circuit. Then he migrated to London, and, becoming a Queen's Counsel, rose rapidly to the leading place on the Northern Circuit, and was elected member of

the House for Preston, a staunchly Conservative town. Very shortly afterward, when Lord Beaconsfield came into power in 1874, he was appointed Solicitor-General. He had taken scarcely any part in politics, and was known even by sight to comparatively few people in the House of Commons; but the Tory party had at the moment few good lawyers in Parliament, and chose him rather from hope than from gratitude.

Two years after, he became Attorney-General, and therefore the chief legal adviser and advocate of his party in the lower house of Legislature—a position which usually makes a man, if it does not find him, a violent partisan. A partisan in a certain sense he has certainly been. In speaking on matters of general politics, no one has assailed the Liberal Opposition and, since 1880, Mr. Gladstone's Government, with more vehemence on the platform. He seemed to think that it belonged to his position as a counsel retained for his party, to use strong language to the jury. But in the House of Commons the natural fairness and clearness of his judgment came out, and came out more strongly the longer he remained there, and the higher his influence rose. There was a breadth of view and an underlying honesty about him which won the regard of his opponents. Latterly he came to be as much respected, and perhaps even better liked, by Liberals than by Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone in particular, though he several times dealt severely with the arguments advanced by Sir John Holker, did not conceal the high opinion he had formed of his abilities and his character, an opinion formed solely from his observation of him in public, for it may be doubted whether they ever exchanged a word in private. This high opinion has now found its fit expression in his appointment to a very high judicial place, an act creditable not only to the present Government, but to English public sentiment, for this bestowal of honor and emolument on an active antagonist has not provoked the least discontent among the lawyers of the Liberal party, who upon a "spoils system" would have had good reason to complain.

Sir John Holker is not a learned lawyer. The race of learned lawyers has almost disappeared from England since the death of Mr. Justice Willes. Neither was he a brilliant speaker. Eloquence is now rarely heard in English courts: a plain, direct, matter-of-fact style of speaking is in favor, which diverts even those few who might make themselves forensic crators from any cultivation of rhetoric. But he is a man with the characteristically English gift of strong and penetrating sense raised to an exceedingly high point. His legal opinions enjoyed a great reputation, because he went straight to the point, never beguiled by subtleties nor indulging himself with crotchets. Though he did not seem to carry in his mind a great mass of cases, he always knew, as if by a sort of instinct, what the courts would pronounce the law to be. A tendency to a somewhat too logical and rigid carrying out of legal principles, which might have been charged as a fault on him, was corrected in practice by a strong love of substantial justice. As an advocate he was remarkable for two merits in particular: his rare power of dealing with a complicated mass of facts, selecting from them those which proved to be really material, and presenting them in a concise and lucid way; and the great judgment with which he conducted a cross-examination. Where ordinary advocates would have gone on worrying a hostile or browbeating a timid witness, he was content to ask a few questions, usually in a quiet and apparently careless tone, yet one which never failed to fix the attention of the jury on a vital point. His own kindliness of

nature made him sometimes spare a witness even to the extent of seeming to endanger his case; but the jury usually saw how the land lay, and he never committed the fault, so common in our courts, of putting the sympathies of the audience with a witness by unfair treatment.

The same tact and insight were observable in his speeches. He was short, plain, direct, never seeking an opportunity for display. Casual observers thought him sleepy or listless, till they perceived after a while how much shrewdness, how much knowledge of character, how much covert humor shone through his seemingly negligent manner. And when the occasion required it, no one could become, suddenly, yet with no effort, more forcible, more crushing. It is long since any one has mounted the English bench who gives greater promise of excellence as a judge, for he was seen to possess, even as an advocate, those qualities in which judicial eminence consists.

As the meeting of Parliament approaches, the tension, so to speak, of the political atmosphere increases daily. The latest sign of it is the extraordinary, and indeed unreasonable, amount of interest with which the election for the North Riding of Yorkshire has been watched by both parties. In times of excitement these by-elections, as we call them, are regarded as an indication of the temper of the nation, and as foreshadowing the results of the next general election. Very often they are nothing of the kind, depending on circumstances special to the locality, or on the respective personal merits of the candidate. In this instance the conditions were sufficiently fair and typical, but the result proves little, for although a Conservative candidate was elected in the place of a former Conservative member, the majority was so small, compared with the size of the constituency, that all one can say is that the two parties are about equally strong. The Conservatives have succeeded, but it is by the exercise of the influence of the great landlords as much as by any popularity of their own programme. The Liberals have been disappointed in their hope of carrying a Conservative position, but it was a hope which they had no grounds for indulging. Such significance as the election has, lies in the evidence it gives of the extent to which the English tenant farmers are organizing themselves as a separate party, instead of blindly following the lead of their landlords. The Liberal candidate stood rather as a tenant farmer than as a Liberal; the Conservative candidate was obliged in the course of his campaign to promise to support many planks in the platform of the tenant farmers which the Conservative party has hitherto opposed. Any awakening toward independence of this important class is a wholesome sign, whatever results on the balance of political power it may ultimately have.

Y.

BISMARCK IN A RAGE.

BERLIN, February 6, 1882.

THE first short session of the fifth Reichstag, which was closed last week, has disappointed the hopes or fears of those who, from the day of its opening, had either expected or apprehended its dissolution. There were a great many excited debates, many incriminations and recriminations, but the animosity of parties and Government representatives did not go beyond bitter words, and the practical results of the session were rather small. With the exception of the defeat of the proposed creation of the "Volks-wirtschaftsrath" the Government carried all its bills. The budget did not meet with any serious objections; the incorporation of Hamburg into the Zollverein was passed by a two-thirds

majority; some consular conventions, as for instance with Greece, and the act for the navigation of the Danube met with the approval of the House. On the other hand, the negative results of the session are more important. The Chancellor did not dare to introduce any of his so-called great reforms. The tobacco monopoly was prudently withheld; not only was the insurance of workmen against old age and accidents kept back, but nothing was done to carry it out in the shape in which it was adopted last summer by a majority of the Reichstag. Bismarck himself admitted that this kind of insurance could not be made by the Government; that in place of a bureaucratically organized institution private companies must take the risk, and that he wished to base such companies on cooperative associations; but he has not yet given a nearer definition of his meaning.

It would, however, be rash to infer from this smooth outward appearance a state of good feeling and general peace. The legislative results of the last session are only due to the fact that all the Government plans which, during the last elections, dominated the campaign, have been postponed. In every debate which embraced the general political field, the sharpest differences were manifested, as was to be expected from the last elections. It is therefore impossible to predict how at the next session an agreement will be reached between the present Reichstag and the Government, if Bismarck does not in the meantime once more change his views and choose to modify or abandon his pet plans. In my opinion, however, he will not do so. He is in a fighting spirit, and resentful to the utmost degree. He groans under what he considers a defeat, and is not too weary to take up the cudgels again as soon as a favorable opportunity offers itself.

If it be true that the character of a man can best be judged when he is in anger, I must say that the Chancellor in the session of January 24th did not appear much to his advantage as a sober statesman. I was present at that tumultuous parliamentary scene. Deputy Haenel, an able expounder of public law and a gentleman in every respect, had attacked the royal rescript of January 4th, chiefly directed against the participation of civil officers in elections, and had blamed the Ministers for shielding themselves against attack by the royal authority. There was not the least personal offence in these words; they did not imply the least doubt of the personal courage of a Minister, and they were considered perfectly in place by all who listened to them. Bismarck answered immediately. If he had really been wounded as deeply by the above remarks as he afterward feigned to have been, he would at once have refuted the objectionable criticisms of Mr. Haenel. But instead of doing so he began a quiet and easy discussion on constitutional questions, made some good witty remarks, told some stories about his relations with the Emperor, and then suddenly began to work himself into a passion and, by a queer process of reasoning, attacked Mr. Haenel for having called him a coward. And now a most riotous scene took place. Rage repressed for half an hour, and then suddenly bursting forth, without any evident reason, is certainly a psychological curiosity. Saying that he was above the reproach of cowardice, the Chancellor left his seat, stepped forward to the tribune, and in the course of his excited remarks advanced toward the Left side of the house, in front of that part of it which is occupied by the party of Progress. Some of its members replied that no such reproach had been made by any of them. Mr. Haenel repeatedly corrected Bismarck's mistake. "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," sharply retorted the latter; "I would rather never see you again." (Great noise,

laughter, and murmurs on the Left; vociferous cheers and cries of "Bravo!" on the Right.)

The Chancellor now became still more excited; the replies and repartees from within the House made him lose all control over himself. He evidently mistook what was intended as a correction for a new offence. The clang of voices, the shrill tones of attack and defence, in short, the general confusion, for a moment dissolved the order of the House. "Who is there," Bismarck exclaimed, with rolling eyes and with a browbeating air, "who dares to call me a coward?" "You are mistaken," was once more the answer of half a dozen members: "nobody has done so." Nevertheless, the Chancellor still continued in his excitement, "Let him step forward and let him give his name." No answer came; the House was quiet again. It seemed as if Bismarck had finally perceived his mistake. Slowly he returned to his seat and muttered between his teeth, "Thank your God that you have not done so." If the surprise created by this scene had been great, it was increased when the Chancellor, as if nothing had happened, coolly and brilliantly took up again the defence of the royal rescript, explaining the terms used in it, in relation to the civil officers, in the most liberal way. When the next following speech of Deputy Von Treitschke drove more than one-half of the members from the hall into the lobby, the criticism of what they had heard and seen manifested itself in dumb amazement.

The general uneasiness and suspense under which the Reichstag has been closed will be transferred to the lower house of the Prussian Landtag, which was convened before the adjournment of the German Parliament, and will sit for the next three months. There are two very important measures pending before it—namely, the coming to terms with Rome, and the purchase of the rest of the private railroads by the Government. As to the first, I consider any hope of an ultimate settlement as quite hopeless. The so-called distressed condition of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia has been reduced, during the past few years, to a comparatively small number of parishes which have no priests, partly because the bishops refused, and still refuse, to give notice of their candidates and appointees to the Government, partly because there is a lack of persons competent to perform the ministerial offices. To do away with this state of things the Government has occupied a position which contradicts itself, and about which that man can only be deceived who will be deceived. While these shortcomings, it argues, have not been caused by the Administration, it nevertheless feels a moral and political obligation to remove them. But if the Prussian Government be entirely innocent of this distress, it is therefore the clergy who must be blamed for it, not only by their actions in the past, but by their present conduct, too, which daily repeats itself. Now this mild spirit and these conciliatory efforts to efface the faults and guilt of others can only be realized when the guilty party tries to repair the consequences of its acts, or at least does not continue them. The Government, however, in declaring itself under moral obligations to repair the wrong which a third party has committed, and is daily committing, exposes itself to unlimited pressure and exaggerated demands on the part of the very men whom it is trying to relieve. In my opinion it is the Roman clergy before all who have first to prove their repentance, and next are in duty bound to remove the present distress of their faithful adherents. They, therefore, ought to do everything in their power to secure for them the consolations of their religion, and even to make sacrifices to that end. The Prussian Government has never saddled the Roman

Catholics with duties with which they cannot comply. If it nevertheless wishes to meet the Roman See half way, and expects that the latter will cheerfully cooperate with its benevolent aims, it proves that it does not fully appreciate the character of the papal policy, with which it ought to have become more intimately acquainted since Niebuhr's negotiations. Or has Rome ever respected the laws of a heretic power when it found a means of opposing and defeating them, or has it ever found itself bound by its own treaties when it could avail itself of a loophole? Herr von Schloezer, who is now in Rome, may be a very able diplomatist, but in this case all his arts and dexterity will not help him much, for the premises are wrong on which he must act. A diplomatist whose master has thrown away his best cards, cannot beat an adversary who still holds the trumps in his hands. Herr von Schloezer is on "a fool's errand." I pity him personally, but I despise a policy which has richly deserved a humiliating defeat, and which will finally be buried in shame and disgrace.

Of our present railroad policy I shall give you an analysis as soon as the bills laid before the Landtag have been carried. Their passage admits of no doubt. The result of the measure will be the exclusive ownership of all Prussian railroads by the Government, and consequently a most powerful, if not formidable, state monopoly. + + +

Correspondence.

A STRANGE MATHEMATICAL COINCIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just found another instance of the well-known facility with which two great minds, working on the same subject, produce ideas which are similar and similarly expressed.

Mr. George Bruce Halsted (whose work on 'Mensuration' was recently reviewed by the *Nation*) is the author of an article in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* for October, 1878, on the "Statement and Reduction of Syllogism." After giving a table of the six possible combinations of premises, he says:

"And of these there are only two which give rise to a conclusion or relation between the extreme terms.

"As regards the negative case this is at once seen to be so—thus, $x y = 0$, $z y = 0$ (no x 's are y 's, no z 's are y 's), leads to no conclusion in regard to the positive terms, x , z .

"As regards the positive cases the conclusions may be easily proved to be valid by general symbolical reasoning. Thus, whatever Y may be, we know $Y = Yx + Yx$; but in case 2, since $XY = 0$, $Y = Yz$. But also we are given $ZY > 0$; therefore, substituting, we have $ZYX > 0$, $ZX > 0$.

"Again, $XZ = XZy + XZ\bar{y}$ always; but in 4 a factor of XZy , namely, Xy , is equal to nought; and a factor of $XZ\bar{y}$, namely, $Z\bar{y}$, is equal to nought; therefore, $XZ = 0 + 0 = 0$.

"The logical signification of each step is obvious."

In a "Note on the Calculus of Logic" in the *Quarterly Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics* for 1871, Professor Cayley, after giving the same table, says:

"And of these there are (as shown by the third column) only two which give rise to a conclusion (or relation between the extreme terms). As regards the negative cases, this is at once seen to be so—thus, $XY = 0$, $ZY = 0$ (no X 's are Y 's, no Z 's are Y 's) leads to no conclusion in regard to X , Z . As regards the positive cases, it is also at once seen that the conclusions do follow; but we may obtain the conclusions by symbolical reasoning—thus:

$$(2) Y = YX + YX', = YX';$$

therefore, $ZY = ZYX'$, not $= 0$;
therefore, ZX' not $= 0$.

$$(1) X'Z = XZY + XZY',$$

where on the right-hand side each term (the first as containing XY , the second as containing ZX') is $= 0$; that is, $XZ = 0$; where the logical signification of each step is obvious."

It may be mentioned that X' and \bar{X} are different notations for not- X .

This remarkable coincidence might be taken by the competent critic as a "sign of a Cambridge residence" on the part of Mr. Halsted, from which he had derived "inestimable benefits," were it not for the express remark—"and such is the nature of the reduction of syllogism which we now present."—Respectfully, H.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Notes.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. publish immediately Senator Geo. F. Hoar's eulogy upon President Garfield, and will be the American publishers of Lansdell's 'Through Siberia.'

A. C. Armstrong & Son publish next month a new and cheapened library edition of Napier's 'History of the War in the Peninsula.'

Fifty years ago any schoolboy could have named the "Lynn Bard." Now, though it is but a little more than twenty years since he died, Alonzo Lewis is almost unremembered and unknown outside of New England. Mr. Lewis was a journalist and the historian of his native town, and had an early and honorable share in the organization of the anti-slavery movement in Massachusetts. Mr. Ion Lewis, of Lynn, is reprinting his father's poems in a subscription volume, adding some not found in earlier collections.

Macmillan & Co.'s popular edition of their successful novels is continued in Kingsley's 'Hypatia' and 'Westward Ho!' The binding, in simple blue cloth, befits any library, and the print of these volumes is clear and pleasant to the eye, except that the plates of the 'Hypatia' begin to show wear. With these qualities it seems as if cheapness in price (at a dollar a volume) could no further go. The series already includes, besides the above, 'Hogan, M.P.'; and 'John Inglesant' is to be added directly.

The Century Co., like the Messrs. Harper, have resolved to destroy the early plates of their magazine. November, 1881, is the limit of this devastation.

The Messrs. Putnam's reprint, by arrangement, of Prof. Henry Morley's 'English Literature in the Reign of Victoria,' is a somewhat larger and more open volume than No. 2,000 of the Tauchnitz edition. The autographic facsimiles are retained.

Miss Sarah Brook's 'French History for English Children,' already reviewed in these columns, has been put in a condensed and handier form by Harper & Bros., who have added to the nine maps a number of illustrations, including Chapu's beautiful statue of Joan of Arc, which serves as a frontispiece. Mr. George Cary Eggleston has revised and edited this work, which, it should be repeated, is not for the youngest children.

The original 'Great Artists' series of Sampson Low & Co. (New York: Scribner & Welford), having reached its full number of twenty-four volumes, and the demand for these popular little biographies not being satisfied, a second series is now begun with 'Murillo' and 'Meissonier.' The former is written by Ellen M. Minor, and is based upon Stomer's 'Murillo, Leben und Werke.' It contains about sixty pages of pleasantly and carefully written text, ten en-

gravings, and an excellent list of Murillo's principal works with their present whereabouts. The 'Meissonier' is collated by John W. Mollett, largely from criticisms and notes in recent journals, and naturally provides a convenient summary of rather inaccessible matter. It frankly confesses itself at the outset to be premature and unsatisfactory, and while refraining as much as possible from active participation in the debate about Meissonier's merits, it expects to "contribute a few tumbrils of ammunition to either side" in the attempt to arrange together the few known facts of the painter's life and the best criticisms upon his work. The task is executed with enthusiasm and considerable brilliancy of style. The price of the new series is one shilling less than that of the old.

The Boston Public Library's Bulletin for January contains a valuable list of indexes to periodical literature in all departments of science. It is worth knowing that this library has a card index, embracing more than 40,000 titles, to its Congressional documents, of which the collection is believed to be unrivalled. We also learn from the Bulletin that by recent purchases at Amsterdam there have been acquired "a considerable number of historical views, portraits, and caricatures of the time of the Revolution, most of which, it is believed, are wholly unknown in this country." Finally, notice is given that Mr. Hubbard's list of objectionable works in circulation has led to their temporary withdrawal for examination. This is proper and honorable in the trustees; but the restoration, be it more or less extensive, will have the effect of a sanction which the original purchase and circulation did not imply.

In the January *Portfolio* is the first of a series of papers, which is to be illustrated by twelve etchings by M. Brunet-Debaines, on the Ruined Abbeys of Yorkshire; also the beginning of a short series on Ornament, by H. H. Statham. Frederick Wedmore writes of William Müller and his Sketches, especially of those made in the East, and now bequeathed to the British Museum by Mr. John Henderson. Various works attributed to Hans Holbein the Younger afford Mr. F. G. Stephens occasion for a thoughtful essay, in which he concludes, on technical grounds, that certain paintings at Basle should be ascribed to an unknown painter of that city instead of to Holbein. The continuation of these studies in the February number discusses the famous *Passion*.

Under the auspices of the Society of Decorative Art, Mr. F. D. Millet, whose share in the costuming of the Harvard "Edipus" will not be forgotten, will give four lectures on Roman Costume at the Union League Theatre on February 23, and March 7, 14, 21. The subjects will be, respectively, Dress of Men, Military and Gladiatorial Costume, Dress of Women, and Etruscan Costume. Those who desire may use sketch and note-books.

—The salient article in the *Century* for March is Mr. Richard Grant White's "Opera in New York," the first of a series whose tendency clearly appears to be to assert the metropolitan hegemony of this city even in matters musical, and especially, perhaps, over Boston. Mr. White, before he begins to be entertaining, lingers over a debatable proposition about the average New Yorker's memory, without, however, anywhere precisely fixing the range of his own in the matter in hand. He had Aaron Burr pointed out to him by his father as a lad, and this implies a date prior to 1836; but just where the line should be drawn between the traditions he heard from his elders or has gathered from books and newspapers, and his personal reminiscences, is left uncertain. This is, however, of small consequence to the reader who

wishes to be amused, and is not disposed to stop and question some rather positive generalities about the relative worth of artists of a past generation. Mr. White has enlisted in his behalf a great number of rare prints from the portfolios of our dramatic collectors, and for their sake at least we might wish to see these papers eventually collected and reissued in book form. The most substantial feature of the contents is Dr. James Bryce's masterly sketch of Lord Beaconsfield's career, analysis of his character, and attempt to explain his extraordinary success in a worldly sense. The writer's confessed bias against him has not prevented a close approach to the aim of this paper—to look on Beaconsfield and to sum him up as the historian may, and probably will, some day do. Mr. Bryce's freshness and fluency (for the sketch reads like unpremeditated oratory) will surprise those who could not have believed it possible to say anything new about the subject. Nor is it his least merit that his incidental remarks are often models of felicitous characterization. "That minister," he says of Lord Palmerston, "had, in his later years, settled down into a sort of practical Toryism, and both parties acquiesced in his rule." "He [Disraeli] felt himself no Englishman, and watched English life and politics as a student of natural history might watch the habits of bees or ants." The Tory protectionist remnant after Peel's desertion "were broad-acred squires, of solid character but slender capacity. Through this heavy atmosphere Mr. Disraeli rose like a balloon." But the whole of Mr. Bryce's sixteen pages deserve to be read and re-read.

—New to us in the March *Harper's*, and very well told, is the story of the religious imposture of James Jesse Strang, an outgrowth of Mormonism, suppressed by violence in 1856. The seat of Strang's kingdom was Beaver Island, at the northern extremity of Lake Michigan, and his career forms a most curious chapter in the history of American superstitions. Mr. W. H. Bishop's concluding paper on Mexico seems to us the best of the three, and Mr. Ruskin might pause in his attacks on the nineteenth century if he should read on p. 541 of "the very different sentiment with which it is customary to surround a manufactory in this country [Mexico] from that prevailing with us" or in England. Besides the grist and paper mills of the Cervantes family, which are combined, as an architect might say, in one general "motive" with the house and chapel, and of which the water-power is used to embellish the grounds, there is also the cotton factory at Orizaba, with "a fine architectural gateway, and a statue of Manuel Escandon, the founder, in the court"; and "in the sugar haciendas, which, with their tall chimneys, all have the look of factories, this union of the domestic and refined with the practical is universal." Professor Newcomb describes very lucidly the constituent parts of a telescope, to the practical end that the reader may manufacture a modest one for himself, if so disposed; and also describes the capacity of a small glass for discerning celestial objects, and for materially furthering scientific discovery by sweeping the heavens for comets or watching the phases of the planets and nebulae. The paper is of course illustrated. The antiquarianism of the number is contained in Mr. John Austin Stevens's "Old New York Coffee-houses," which, after all the entertainment which both writer and reader derive from them, seem little memorable. "The New French Minister of Public Instruction" is already an anachronism, but at least we are shown M. Paul Bert's strong and certainly not pious physiognomy, and there is no harm in recalling his exposure, in the French Chamber three years ago, of Jesuit morality of

the present day, as exemplified in John Peter Gury's 'Compendium Theologiæ Moralis' and 'Casus Conscientiæ.' The worst features of these works had to be suppressed by the writer of the sketch before us. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps makes some guarded extracts from the latest letters she received in a correspondence with George Eliot; Professor Luigi Monti suggests pictorially and by means of classical citations a connection between the *cock-horse* of the nursery rhyme and a fabulous monster figured on an Etruscan vase, and identified with the Greek "hippocetryon, or horse-cock"; and there is much other readable matter of the quality and variety usual in this magazine.

— *Lippincott's* March number has a second paper on the Gulf Coast by Mr. Barton D. Jones; and an account of the burning of Columbia, by S. H. M. Byers, a Union prisoner. He ridicules the idea that the cotton was fired by the Union forces, and, as he was an eye-witness, his testimony is of some value, though his means of observation were limited. The magazines have, by the way, made very little as yet of the magazine material which might be collected among the survivors of the Southern prisons. What with Libby, Belle Isle, Americus, Andersonville, and the Texas and South Carolina prisons, and the extraordinary escapes that were made in some instances from them, one would say that much might still be made out of Southern prison life in the way of reminiscences. The accounts written during the war and immediately after it were in great measure controversial in character, and turned on the question of the cruelties practised on prisoners in the South. But apart from this, there were many other features of it very different from prison life as it is ordinarily understood, though of course it needs a somewhat rare descriptive faculty to bring them out vividly. Mr. Theodore Child gives a rather curious account of "Washington on the French Stage," his latest appearance being last year in "Le Patriote," a dramatization of Cooper's 'The Spy.' It is difficult to understand the very considerable theatrical popularity which Washington has enjoyed in France, but the anachronisms and blunders with which the French Washingtonian drama abounds, really help to explain it. An audience which knows so little of this country or its history as to tolerate a representation of Yorktown as a feudal fortress with Gothic towers and dungeons, is just the audience to enjoy a melodramatic "Sir George Vashington" as its besieger.

—The *Atlantic* contains an interesting sketch, by H. A. Huntington, of the life and plays of a once popular dramatist, whose name is now hardly recollected by the theatre-going public—Farquhar, the author of the "Beaux' Stratagem," and "Love and a Bottle." Farquhar died at the age of twenty-nine, after a life of constant struggle with poverty, but to the last he faced adversity with a smile, fighting the wolf at his door, and, as Mr. Huntington says, "shielding to the last, with his worn body, the wife and children behind him." His final comedy was at the height of its success at the Haymarket when he died. His plays, like all comedies, reflect the manners of his time, and our manners are different, better, purer, more refined; but in one respect we are worse off than our ancestors of two centuries ago—that we have lost much of that vitality and spontaneity of action which made their comedies, like the life they painted, seem so much more real and vivid than ours. Edith M. Thomas, in some verses called "Syrinx," deals with an old subject in what can hardly be called a new way. The deep regret expressed by so many modern poets over the disappearance of Pan from the world is often tempered to their minds

by the fact that his disappearance furnishes a "timely topic" for the muse. A sigh over his non-existence is as handsome a tribute to classical sentiment as a poet or poetess can pay, and classicism is itself so very nearly "clean gone" out of modern poetry, that even the most Christian reader cannot but feel grateful to Pan for what he still does in his downfall to keep alive the memory of it. "Hymns and Hymn-Tinkers," by A. P. Hitchcock, gives some extraordinary specimens of the hymn-tinker's work. Nobody has suffered more at his hands than Wesley, whose beautiful hymns have had for the tinker a fatal fascination. Punishment in another world of a lasting character will surely overtake the author of the following lines:

"Other refuge have I none.
Lo, I, helpless, hang on thee;
Leave, oh! leave me not alone,
Lest I basely shrink and flee."

What Wesley wrote was:

"Other refuge have I none.
Hangs my helpless soul on thee;
Leave, oh! leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me."

Mr. N. H. Eggleston gives an account of the Hoosac Tunnel which is more readable than such accounts are apt to be, and enables the unprofessional reader to understand some of the triumphs of engineering skill which the tunnel represents. Most people imagine this to consist simply in the excavation, and have probably wondered why so much noise should be made about blasting and boring through a mountain, even if this be five miles thick. The reader of Mr. Eggleston's article will, however, discover that there was more in the excavation of the Hoosac Tunnel than this. To the Massachusetts taxpayer the most startling and singular fact in connection with the tunnel always was the manner in which the cost increased as the work went on. The final expense was, it seems, fourteen times the original estimates.

—The *North American* for March contains an article by Senator Edmunds on the Guiteau trial, in which he reaches a conclusion which few lawyers will probably be disposed to question—that much of the scandal which its conduct caused would have been avoided had Judge Cox made vigorous use of his undoubted power to keep the audience in order. If, after a reasonable warning, the Court had made one or two examples of spectators guilty of disorderly or indecorous behavior, by punishing them for a contempt of court, "all demonstrations on the part of the audience would doubtless have ceased, and the public would have been taught the valuable lesson that courts of justice are not theatres, where the acting is to be applauded or condemned as it may strike the various tempers of the beholders." He had also the power, which is sometimes resorted to in criminal trials, of clearing the court-room, and in most cases a warning that this will be done has an admirable effect on a too demonstrative audience. Since the verdict Guiteau has been entirely cut off from all communication with the public, and this, whether it results from orders of the Court, the District Attorney, or the Marshal, proves that the ribald and blasphemous appeals to the public issued during the trial through the press were entirely unnecessary. With regard to punishing the prisoner himself for contempt, Mr. Edmunds thinks that the prohibition of "cruel and unusual punishments" limits that to fine and imprisonment, and suggests that if the trial were to be delayed while the accused was being imprisoned, most guilty persons on trial would deliberately create a disturbance in court in order to prevent the trial from going on, while the objection to going on with the trial in his absence is his constitutional right to be present. Mr. Edmunds holds that this right cannot be waived by the prisoner's misconduct, any

more than he can waive jury trial, or the finding of an indictment. The argument against removing him from the court-room we have not seen so forcibly put before. Fining a prisoner like Guiteau would of course be an empty form, and imprisonment, it may be added, is nugatory for a reason not mentioned by Mr. Edmunds—that he is in the jailer's hands already. Judge Edward A. Thomas has an article on trial by jury, in which he "claims" that "a court composed of one or three judges will arrive at a proper decision more frequently, more speedily, and with less expense to litigants and taxpayers, than a court will which is compelled to call in a jury to aid in its decisions." There is no question about the speed and economy, and possibly the decision would be more just in most cases; but there is another consideration which advocates of the abolition of juries frequently overlook—that the judicial machinery provided for the settlement of disputes must be satisfactory to litigants. In large classes of cases—suits, for instance, against corporations, and criminal cases—the popular character of the jury is what the litigant relies on; and though it may not furnish an ideally perfect mode of trial, its bias in favor of popular rights and life and liberty and against the supposed tyranny and avarice of corporate bodies, or the severity of judges, reconciles him to litigation as he fluids it. In suits against corporations, plaintiffs can always dispense with jury trial, if they wish to do so, now, and the corporations are never likely to object to their doing so. Mr. Neal Dow contributes an article on prohibitory legislation, at the conclusion of which he makes the surprising statement that the persistence of the liquor traffic in the large cities is "due entirely to some defects in the law as it now stands, which we know perfectly, and which will be corrected by and by," after which "the last vestige of this great evil will be summarily swept away."

—The folio 'Comprehensive Atlas and Geography—Modern, Historical, Classical, and Physical,' of which the Messrs. Putnam are the American publishers, only carries out on a large scale and with the necessary changes in the maps the plan of their 'Library Atlas' published in 1875. The descriptive letter-press, then as now, is the work of Drs. James Bryce, W. F. Collier, and Leonhard Schmitz, except that there is now added an Introduction to Physical Geography, by Dr. Bryce, which in a measure overlaps the same author's Descriptive Modern Geography, and indeed appears to be of even date with it, for the results of Stanley's exploration of the Congo are ignored. This is made the more striking by the fact that the map of Africa has been brought up to date in this and other respects, although, in Map I., we still wholly miss the Congo among the rivers of the earth whose lengths are compared. One must say, therefore, that either the foreign publishers should have altered the text conformably to the plates, or should have confessed the date of the former, which nowhere appears. In general, it is to be observed of this atlas that it will supply all ordinary family needs, and meet the requirements of general historical and political study. From its origin, it is naturally fuller in respect to the British Empire than to all other political divisions; so that in Africa, for example, besides Egypt, there are enlarged maps only of Cape Colony and Natal, and one could get no special help from it for military operations in Tunis and Algeria. The United States are repeated in some detail, with a whimsical division which emphasizes the merit of Mr. Gannett's recently-proposed scheme. A group of the Lake States is given which omits Ohio, with its large watershed lake-ward, and includes Indiana and Illinois, which are almost wholly in the Mississippi basin. There are special railway maps of certain European

States, but as a rule railroads are unrepresented, except that we notice the yet mythical Canadian Pacific put down in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. In semi-civilized countries of unstable government, like Afghanistan, boundaries are occasionally indicated too positively; on the other hand, Bosnia is perhaps justly represented without remark as belonging on one map to Austria, on another to Turkey. A question which suggests itself in the case of an American edition is, whether the United States have a history. We find among the historical series, Europe in 1815 and Europe in 1871. Would there not be something instructive in showing the United States at the same dates—i. e., after the wars of 1812 and of the Rebellion? The index of names greatly enhances the convenience and utility of this atlas.

—It is not often that the *Nation* feels called upon to review the circulars of the patent-medicine men. From Ayer's Cherry Pectoral down through Schenck's Pulmonic Balsam and Van Buskirk's Sozodont we have left them quite to their own devices. Neither art, literature, nor science had any interests involved, and our duty to our readers as well as our own inclinations prompted and justified this line of conduct, in which we took a blithe and careless pleasure; we confess it without shame. But these days of childlike freedom are now past. A recent circular-advertisement of the Hop Bitters compels us, out of a sense of our obligations to the march of intellect on this continent, to chronicle its appearance, and to detail and examine its facts and inferences. We can still leave to the *Pharmaceutical Review* the discussion of the astounding claims for Hop Bitters as a steady drink for man and beast; and most of the illustrations (woodcuts) which accompany the circular we turn over, without a sense of regret, to the editors of the *Century*, who, it is rumored, have founded a new school of American wood engraving and may therefore be supposed to know something about them. The literature and the art of the advertisement we are well rid of; but we feel we have a duty to perform toward its science.

—Two full-page cuts give views of the exterior and the interior of the Warner Observatory. We know this, because the side of the exterior which is turned toward us, bears in large letters its name. What may be on the other side is a question which reminds us of our prevailing ignorance of the earth's satellite. In the latter case we have no *a priori* knowledge. Here we may guess that the reverse inscription refers to absolutely safe remedies. The interior view has for legend: "Interior. Warner. Observatory. Rochester. N. Y.," and below it we read:

"The Warner Observatory is of Lockport white sandstone, and, excluding the \$13,000 telescope, cost \$60,000. It is the most noteworthy building in Rochester. The Telescope is twenty-two feet long, sixteen-inch aperture, and weighs with mountings two tons. It is the finest instrument in the United States."

In spite of all this legend, we are prepared to maintain that the telescope above mentioned is not in the United States at all; and we base our bold statement on well-established rules of criticism, and on the astronomical fact that the elevation of the north pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. We have measured the elevation of the pole of this instrument from the drawing, and we find it to be 53°. Hence it is inevitably somewhere in Canada, since our northern boundary nowhere surpasses 49°. Moreover, the cut represents, line for line (except in its errors), the 26-inch equatorial of the Naval Observatory at Washington even to a pair of opera glasses which were standing on a box when the photograph (from which

this was partly copied) was taken. One material change has been made, however, and this is to give the telescope an aperture of forty inches, so that our previous guess about Canada appears to be confirmed, since there is certainly no forty-inch telescope in the United States. Add to this the fact that the comet of 1811 is represented as in sight through the opening of the dome, and we think we have made out our case, especially when we say that the Warner telescope has not yet left the hands of the makers; that the dome even is not finished. Clearly the *Nation* had a duty here, and this duty is now performed. It was unfortunately necessary to show the proprietor of the safe remedies that he was laboring under an hallucination. His telescope is not the finest in the United States. He does not own the Naval Observatory. Rochester is not in Canada. Confident of having corrected notions which a too credulous public might imbibe, we may leave this disagreeable task; we knew the remedy and we felt bound to administer it. It is positively safe, and will probably be of no effect.

—The *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago takes exception to our predictions in regard to the loss of supremacy which that city must in a few years undergo as the great centre of lumber distribution of the United States. Without denying the accuracy of the estimates of standing pine in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, made by the experts in the employ of the Census Office, or of the returns of pine lumber manufactured in those States, our Chicago contemporary asserts that because Professor Sargent's maps show that large areas in Wisconsin and in the northern peninsula of Michigan are still occupied with pine forests, and because we made no allowance for the growth of young trees in districts from which the heavy timber has been removed, Chicago must, for many years to come, remain the great lumber market of the world. Its assertions are, we believe, based upon imperfect information in regard to the actual condition of the pine forests of these States; and we refer the *Inter-Ocean* to the Bulletins themselves for light upon the first point raised in its objection to the accuracy of our prediction. While the maps show that the areas in the northern peninsula and in Wisconsin on which pine is still standing exceed the areas from which pine has been removed, Professor Sargent takes occasion to explain this apparent anomaly by a statement of the fact that the northern pine forest, which now alone remains, carries few and small trees to the acre, and that it is everywhere interspersed with innumerable lakes, swamps, and barrens. Estimates, then, must be based upon the actual condition of the forest in different regions, and not upon comparative areas, cut and uncut, without reference to the nature of their formation or tree-covering. Nor can the growth of young trees be counted on to any great extent in considering the future of Chicago as a lumber market. As we have already pointed out, such trees as in these States escape the axe fall a prey to the fires which are allowed to lick up what the logger finds too small for his market. In the virgin forest, where fires are less numerous than in the rear of the logging camps, the annual increase in the size of individual trees is often considerable, but the best woodsmen are unanimous in their belief that in the States in question the increase is more than offset by death from old age, or destruction by the escape of hunters' camp-fires into the forest, or by tornadoes, which are of frequent occurrence and great extent in these northern forests. Chicago holds her sceptre of pine in a feeble grasp. It must fall from her hand entirely unless she devote her energies to preserving and pro-

tecting the scattered remnants of the noble forests to which she owes so much of her prosperity.

—Evidences of the steady improvement in educational matters in Japan come to us in the form of the 'Calendar of the Departments of Law, Science, and Literature' of the University of Tokio. This, in the same patriotic spirit which draws the central meridian of the earth's longitude through the Mikado's castle, is dated 2540-41 J. E. (from the foundation of the Japanese Empire), or A. D. 1880-'81. With it are two monographs by professors of the University, which we may notice hereafter. The Tokio Daigaku (Great Learning, or University) being the head of the educational system of the empire, its health and vigor are diffused and felt in all the provinces and lower schools. It is the slow evolution through a century and a half of the application of the native mind to foreign sciences. The Yedo scholar, Arai Hakuseki, by inquiry of the Hollanders at Nagasaki, and the Government inquisition (against Christian heretics, especially the Italian priest, John Sidotti) led to the introduction of Western learning into Japan. Hakuseki published an account of what he learned, which was translated, about 1865, by the Rev. S. R. Brown, an American scholar. An astronomical observatory and translation office were subsequently established, which, after Perry's visit in 1854, led to the recognition of the Dutch and English languages as part of the curriculum in the old Confucian College, and finally to the Kai-sei-jo (Place of Civilization) school, and the despatch of students to Europe. The institution in its present form may be safely said to have been founded by the Rev. Guido F. Verbeck, whom the Mikado's Government, on its accession to power in Tokio, called from Nagasaki to be its president, and to organize a national educational system. Mr. Verbeck, who is an American gentleman, though of Dutch origin, had, at Nagasaki, instructed in Dutch or English most of the younger leaders of the Revolution of 1868, and perhaps a full half of those who formed the embassy of 1878. From 1868 to 1876, the polyglot and ever-changing experiment was conducted in the three languages, English, German, and French; but from that year, 1876, English was made the sole basis of culture, while other tongues were employed only as special studies. Gradually, the places of the twenty-five or thirty professors from abroad were filled by native graduates of Rutgers, Cornell, Oxford, Cambridge, and London, thus greatly diminishing the expense. Twelve foreign instructors are still employed.

—The Daigaku issues its stout annual calendar bilingually, in English and Japanese, and is written and printed by natives. The three departments are law, science, and literature, the courses in which require each four years to complete. In science there are six courses—viz., Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Biology, Engineering, Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy. Literature has two courses—(1) Philosophy, Political Philosophy, and Political Economy; and (2) Japanese and Chinese Literature. For preparatory instruction in the languages and rudiments of education, the Yobimon, a well-organized academy, exists in the old Kai-sei-jo buildings. The summary shows that ninety-two students have been graduated, fifteen of whom were sent to Europe and America, while two hundred and eight undergraduates remain. The president is H. Kato, the accomplished tutor of the Mikado, and the author of a brochure on political economy which is reckoned as a modern classic, and is usually studied by missionaries and others as an example of the best contemporaneous Japanese style. The vice-president is I. Hattori (Rutgers, '75), who may be remembered by his contributions

to St. Nicholas. Other instructors are Toyama (who wrote in the *Tribune* on Thiers and the Chinaman—"The Giant and the Dwarf"); Nakamura, the translator of Mill on 'Liberty,' 'Self-Help,' and the three most important documents of American history from 1776 to 1800; Matsui, Yatabe, Mitsukuri, and others less well known. The "boys" prepared by the American teachers in Japan, at Fukui, Shizuoka, and other places, appear now to be giving a good account of themselves. The curriculum seems to be fully up to that of a first-class American college, when it is remembered that the working language is foreign. The mere mention of the equipment of apparatus, museums, library, and reading-rooms, is enough to make an ex-instructor envious, when the progress of a decade is compared with the chaos of the beginning. Among text-books American authors are well represented, and the various scientific monographs on Japan by foreign writers, from Thunberg to Rein, are utilized. Ultimately, the courses will be all in Japanese, with, however, the retention of European languages as means of culture, and the consequent degradation of Chinese from its former supremacy to the level of Western tongues. We are glad to see that the classic native literature is critically studied. It is only by the cultivation of their own long-neglected language that the Japanese scholars can ever hope to possess a vehicle by which the thought of the world can be given to the masses of their countrymen. The seed is living yet, though held for ages in their dead classics, which for six centuries have been wrapped and mummied in the swathings of Chinese characters. It is to the rising school of native journalists and writers who bravely put their thoughts in pure Japanese, discarding the pedantic and mongrel Chinese words and phrases, that we are to look for future progress along the right lines.

Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor opened the fourth concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. It is one of those works which adherents of both the old and the new order of things in music admire; the former because of its sweetness of melody and symmetry of form, the latter on account of the novelty and originality of its modulations, its harmonic depth, its exquisite instrumentation and incessant flow of fresh ideas. The fact that the symphony is unfinished is to be regretted, but does not greatly lessen the enjoyment of the movements that exist, for the reason that musical impressions are consecutive in time only, and not coexistent in space; wherefore the missing movements are not felt as mutilations, like missing limbs of a statue or an unfinished picture, but simply as happiness cut short—something like the feeling of regret we all experience on finishing a novel whose characters have interested us, and whose life-experiences have been brought to an arbitrary close by the will and plan of the author. After the symphony had been played in the usual refined manner of the Philharmonic Society, Miss Cary sang the aria "O, pardon me," from Bach's Passion Music, and subsequently Beethoven's "In questa tomba" from "Fidelio." Miss Cary's artistic style and impressive voice are too well known to call for comment. The two arias were separated by the introduction to the third act of Cherubini's "Medea," and after a brief intermission came the second part of the concert, which was devoted entirely to Liszt's symphony to Dante's "Divina Commedia." The impression given by this work at a first hearing is apt to be somewhat confused. Those who look for a regular symphony will miss the usual division into contrasted movements, the periodic structure, and the various orthodox devices of thematic treat-

ment. The principle adopted here, as Wagner so clearly explains in his essay on Liszt's symphonic poems, is not that of change, or alternation of quiet and slow with quick and gay movements (all based on the original dance form, even in the most elaborate symphony); it is the principle of development of a poetic idea in a natural, methodical manner. Although music without form is simply impossible, there are nevertheless critics who pronounce Liszt's music formless and chaotic, the reason for this being simply that they cannot find in it their favorite dance-form, and, being too lazy to study the new form of development, find it more convenient to dispose of the matter by using the word "formless." The people, however, being less hampered by considerations of form, at once recognize the originality of Liszt's motives, which are often so strikingly characteristic and definite in conception that Wagner declares that he often had to exclaim after the first sixteen bars, "Sufficient, I have it all!" In saying this he doubtless had in mind, among others, the recurring motive expressing the words "All hope abandon, ye who enter here," in the Dante Symphony. But, although we are among the admirers of the Dante Symphony, we frankly admit that we do not admire it so much as some of Liszt's shorter works, as for instance the fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody and the Battle of the Huns. But it is a sufficiently original and impressive work to retain a place of honor on our concert programmes for years to come.

THE MENDELSSOHN.

The Mendelssohn Family (1729-1847). From Letters and Journals. By Sebastian Hensel. Translated by Karl Klingemann. With a Notice by Geo. Grove. New York: Harper & Bros. 1882.

THE voluminous work by Sebastian Hensel on the Mendelssohn family, which appeared in Germany about a year ago, met with such a favorable reception that a second edition was soon in demand. Of this second edition the present is a translation. It differs from the first chiefly by the omission of numerous passages which were found to be of no interest to the general reader. The book has doubtless lost nothing by this treatment, and the only thing to be regretted now is that the process of reduction was not carried on still further; for it cannot be denied that any one not a member of the Mendelssohn family will still find a great part of these two volumes of 340 and 350 pages rather dry and somniferous reading. Eight portraits are given from drawings by Wilhelm Hensel, and the first volume has also a short introductory note by Mr. George Grove. Mr. Grove's excellent article on Mendelssohn in his 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' was in preparation about the same time as Hensel's work, so that each was enabled through advance-sheets to profit by the labors of the other.

The sources from which Herr Hensel drew his narrative were chiefly a rich collection of letters, his mother's journals, and personal recollections. Most of the material is new, including several scores of letters by Felix Mendelssohn; and whenever anything is inserted that had already appeared in print, it is only to prevent a break in the narrative. The interest, of course, centres in Felix; but the *raison d'être* of the book seems to be rather to show that some other members of the family are also worthy of consideration. The narrative begins with Moses Mendelssohn, the philosopher and author of the modern 'Phædo,' the transmission of whose genius to his grandson Felix affords one of the most interesting cases of atavism, comparable to that of the Darwins. The thirty pages devoted to Moses

Mendelssohn give a clear view of those qualities of character and intellect which made him so widely esteemed; and they also show that, however much the Berlin Jews of the present day may suffer from the petty persecutions of the Christians, there has been a decided improvement in their lot within the last hundred or hundred and fifty years. In the middle of the last century residence was in many German towns absolutely forbidden them, and in others they were crowded into certain quarters of the city. Under Frederic William I., we are told, they were obliged to buy the wild boars killed by the royal hunting parties; and under Frederic the Great every Jew was obliged to purchase, when he got married, a certain amount of china from the royal manufactory in Berlin—not according to his own choice, but whatever the manager of the factory wanted to get rid of as otherwise unsalable. Moses Mendelssohn thus came in possession of twenty life-size china apes, some of which have been preserved in the family to the present day.

Moses Mendelssohn had three sons and three daughters, to whom two separate chapters are devoted. His second son was Abraham Mendelssohn. Abraham, as revealed through his letters, was an honest, sensible man, and a good father; but he was not brilliant. His letters to his children are like thousands that are written every day; and there is nothing in them to contradict his own sarcastic remark that formerly he was the son of his father, but now he was the father of his son. Abraham married Leah Salomon, whose brother had adopted the Christian faith and the name of Bartholdy. This name he also advised Abraham to adopt as a distinction from the other Mendelssohns; hence its origin. Abraham's children—Fanny, Felix, Rebecca, and Paul—were also brought up as Christians, secretly at first, to avoid hurting the feelings of their Jewish grandparents, especially old Madam Salomon. This old lady was very orthodox, and when her son Bartholdy abandoned his religion she disinherited him. An anecdote is told in connection with this affair which reflects credit on the character of Fanny. She was in the habit of playing for her grandmother, who was very fond of her. One day, in return for some excellent playing, she was told to choose anything she desired as a reward. Instead of asking for a new bonnet or other piece of finery, Fanny begged her to "forgive Uncle Bartholdy"; and the old lady was so touched by this unexpected request that she became reconciled to her son—"for Fanny's sake," as she wrote him.

A large number of letters written by Fanny and Rebecca to various relatives are printed, some of them being curiously suggestive of their famous brother. Yet, as Mr. Grove says, "they are entirely distinct, and each paints herself in unmistakable colors. Their journals are full of ability, and bring a number of distinguished persons in various walks of life—painters, statesmen, musicians, princes, men of business—favorably and characteristically before us." Fanny married Wilhelm Hensel, the famous painter, and thus had other opportunities besides those offered by her brother's fame for meeting distinguished people; and as she accompanied her husband on his travels in Italy and elsewhere, she could impart additional interest to her letters by descriptions of travelling experiences and the constant change of local color. The distinguished people she met did not always please her fancy. On Börne she is quite severe. Being asked why she never mentioned his stay in Berlin, she replied: "Because in all the wide, wide world nothing is to be said of him." She had seen him often, on all possible occasions, but "he has always been the same little man, hard of hearing,

and still harder of comprehending, to whom the simplest things were new and strange, who, like all the common people at Frankfort, wondered to see the Berliners walk on their hind-legs and eat with their fore-legs; wondered that the trees here were really green, and the snow really white." Heine fares no better. She writes (Berlin, March 22, 1829): "Heine is here, and I do not like him at all; he is so affected. If he would let himself go, he would, of all eccentric men, be the most amiable; or if in good earnest he would keep a tight hand over himself, gravity also would become him, for he is grave too. But he gives himself sentimental airs, is affectedly affected, talks incessantly of himself, and all the while looks at you to see whether you look at him." Rebecca's letters are equally entertaining, and there are indications that she occupied as high a place in Felix's affections as the more gifted Fanny, who wrote compositions of her own after a fashion (she played twenty-four Bach preludes by heart at thirteen), and was always consulted and taken into confidence about the early works of her brother.

But whatever interest may attach to these feminine letters, they would never have got into print had it not been for the artificial value given them by Felix's musical successes and genius; and it is the new sketches and jottings from his own pen that, after all, give these volumes the greatest value and interest. Felix's letters from London and Paris, in the first volume, are extremely amusing and clever. He had not only the gift of observation, but a faculty of literary expression extremely rare among musicians. The account of the performance of *Hamlet* by Kemble at Covent Garden (vol. i., 183, 190) may seem remarkable for a youth of twenty, but finds its explanation in the statement he elsewhere makes, that he entered a coffee-house where he picked up the *Times*, and in his "true Berlin way looked first for the theatrical news." In the street he had something else to look for, chiefly "those fat John Bulls, with their slender, beautiful two daughters hanging on their arms. Oh, those daughters!" The frequent references to "those daughters," and to lovely pairs of brown eyes, as well as his occasional naïve confessions of romantic attachments, show that Mendelssohn was a connoisseur in flirtation regarded as a fine art. A case may be cited in his own language, as it is at the same time a good illustration of his style:

"I was very happy on Saturday; and at the dinner-party to which I afterward went I became intoxicated, but only from the effect of two very wonderful brown eyes, such as the world has never yet seen, or not often. To describe or praise them is unnecessary; for if they please you, I shall be jealous *par distance*, and if they do not please you, I shall be vexed—that, however, is impossible. The lady next to me had the said brown eyes, and they are wondrously beautiful, and their name is Louise, and their owner spoke English, and retired at dessert, whereupon I immediately drank claret, as I had nothing more to see. I had to be off into the country, found no carriage, and was obliged to walk in the cool of the evening. Many musical ideas came into my mind, which I sang out loud to myself; for I went a lonely path through meadows, and met no one; the whole sky was gray, with a purple streak on the horizon, and the thick cloud of smoke behind me."

There is in almost everything Mendelssohn has written a provoking lightness and an unmitigated happiness that Schopenhauer would probably have sneered at as the result of shallow Semitic optimism. It cannot be denied that this endless gaiety, like the eternal sunshine and sweetness of his compositions, becomes after a while monotonous; and we find ourselves unconsciously marking the isolated passages which make an exception to this rule. Mendelssohn's intense subjectivity prevented him from being

fond of national music, even in the form given it by Beethoven. One day at Llangollen he got so much of it that he burst out: "No national music for me! Ten thousand devils take all nationality! Now I am in Wales, and, dear me! a harper sits in the hall of every reputed inn, playing incessantly so-called national melodies—that is to say, most infamous, vulgar, out-of-time trash, with a hurdy-gurdy going at the same time. . . . Scotch bagpipes, Swiss cow-horns, Welsh harps, all playing the Huntsmen's Chorus with hideously improvised variations. Then their beautiful singing in the hall! Altogether their music is beyond conception." Hensel says that Mendelssohn, whenever he was unable to express approval, preferred to be silent rather than blame; but there is at least one page in these volumes which does not tally with this assertion—the criticism of "famous Auber's famous 'Léocadie,'" in vol. i., p. 136. In this he condemns everything—the clumsy libretto, the tame music, without substance, life, and originality, and the orchestration. The last dozen lines may be quoted as an amusing finale to this sketch:

"The overture begins with a tremulando on the stringed instruments, and then the piccolo instantly begins on the roof and the bassoon in the cellar, and blow away at a melody. In the theme of the allegro the stringed instruments play the Spanish accompaniment, and the flute again draws out a melody. *Léocadie's* first melancholy air, 'Pauvre Léocadie, il vaudrait mieux mourir,' is again appropriately accompanied by the piccolo. This little instrument serves to illustrate the fury of the brother, the pain of the lover, the joy of the peasant-girl; in short, the whole opera might be transcribed for two flutes and a Jew's harp *ad libitum*. Alas!"

METTERNICH.

Memoirs of Prince Metternich. Edited by Prince Richard Metternich. Vol. V. Translated by Gerard W. Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1882. Also, as Vol. III.: Harper & Bros.

THE fifth volume of Metternich's 'Memoirs' embraces only five years of his long career, extending from April, 1830, to March, 1835—years, we may say, of adversity. His own affairs are in a very flourishing condition. He is powerful, rich, honored, feared and flattered, implicitly trusted by his sovereign, blindly adored by his young wife—the third and last. Dying at the close of the period, the Emperor Francis leaves these written counsels to his son and successor, Ferdinand: "Govern, and change nothing. . . . Repose in Prince Metternich, my truest servant and friend, that confidence which I have bestowed upon him through the course of so many years. . . . Decide no question relating to public affairs or to persons without first hearing what he has to say." And the Princess Mélanie says in her diary, from which we have considerable extracts in this volume: "I lament every day that I cannot put down in writing the things I see and hear, and which would give posterity a true conception of the heart and character of this great man." "It touches me to see the pleasure it gives him to talk with me on business, read me what he writes, give me information, and see me, over and over again, in a position to judge of the wisdom, conscientiousness, and uprightness of his policy in their fullest extent. I wish the whole world could see them, so that it might learn to know him." But Metternich is not a man to be satisfied with all this. He is too ambitious, too fanatical as a theoretical politician, too combative as a statesman, to rest content without a constant flow of success over opponents, without power to crush hostile combinations. And as a "world-statesman" he has now ceased to be successful. Aus-

tria is still tranquil, and apparently content, but in the larger field of European politics, in which he has so long been the leading figure, things are now constantly going against him, and the hostile current waxes stronger and stronger. He is on the defensive, and, though strongly entrenched, feels his position weak, the ground under him virtually undermined. He is still fully confident in himself, in his wisdom and his theories. But what avails it? The world is mad—with liberalism—and grows madder from day to day; and with madness even demigods wrestle in vain.

In April, 1830, he still hoped, but not without misgivings, that reaction was going to be victorious in France. "The King who has the *will* ought also to have the *power* to do much. Now it appears that Charles X. has the *will*," But would he choose the proper means? "M. de Polignac ventures much. It is to be hoped he will succeed; but who can answer for it?" On July 31 he expressed his delight over Polignac's manifesto of the 26th: "That such truths should be sent out into the world, and that by a Government which so long disowned them, is a great event, come what may! The month of August will be a great month! It may be said of it in any case—*Novus ab integro nascitur ordo!*" When he penned these lines, Charles X. and Polignac were already fugitives, the legitimate throne of France had been destroyed, and the "novus ordo," inaugurated even before August, meant liberalism and revolution triumphant in western Europe. Metternich fully comprehended the meaning of the change, so threatening to the existing order everywhere. Not entirely unexpected to his watchful pessimism, the blow was yet staggering. Only perfect harmony between the three great conservative powers could save the world, and Metternich exerted all his diplomatic powers to make Russia and Prussia follow closely in the wake of Austria. He made frantic efforts, like a man in despair, with a last glimmer of hope before him. "The thought I secretly cherish," he wrote to Nesselrode on September 1, "is that ancient Europe is at the beginning of the end. My determination being to perish with it, I shall know how to do my duty." A few days later the revolution broke out in Brussels. He underestimated its force, and hoped for timely concessions on the part of the King of the Netherlands and for moderation among "the enlightened portion of the Belgian nation"; and when he saw his mistake, and found that England and France were ready to act in accord in favor of Belgium, the Belgian "question" filled him "with the utmost abhorrence." One of the principal creations of the treaties of 1815 was thus broken down, and conservative Europe was unable to help; for the Polish revolution of November, 1830, followed closely on the Belgian, and Czar Nicholas's hands were tied up by it. Prussia had to guard her Polish frontiers, and even Austria needed an army corps of 60,000 for "the preservation of public health and safety in Galicia."

All this in 1830. The events of the following years, though less striking, were on the whole no less unfavorable. It is true, Metternich saw with satisfaction, in 1831, the errors committed by the Polish leaders, the strength of the armaments which Nicholas was able "to employ for the maintenance of his just rights," and, in the fall of Warsaw, "the end of the great drama which occupied the attention of Europe for . . . nine months, nourished the revolutionary spirit universally prevailing, and paralyzed any chance which existed of doing good"—that is, of curbing France and stifling her liberal propaganda. But did not the sword under which Poland bled also destroy one of the creations of

1815, and that a barrier to the insatiable ambition of the Russian neighbor? Had it not struck a heavy blow at the future of Austria? And the victory of the "just rights" of the Czar—we may charitably presume that Metternich blushed when he wrote these words—came too late for much effect on the political chessboard on which France was the great player. The "just rights" of the King of the Netherlands had in the meanwhile been irretrievably compromised. Italy was a prey to demagogism, the focus of which was Paris, and though Austrian arms had succeeded in extinguishing the first revolutionary conflagration in the Papal States and elsewhere, she was in full, though disguised, retreat before the bold and aggressive attitude of France, which in February, 1832, culminated in the occupation of Ancona by French troops—an act of open hostility to Austria's influence south of the Po.

However wicked, intrinsically absurd, and politically monstrous the whole new French régime appeared to Metternich—with its bourgeois throne surrounded by republican institutions, its impudent doctrines of non-intervention and *rayons d'influence*, and its ambiguous declarations and actions—he could hardly believe that Casimir Périer had seriously planned that atrocious coup. Casimir Périer died; but worse came. The French crossed the Belgian frontier, besieged Antwerp, and reduced it—liberal England applauding, and conservative Europe looking on in impotent anger. Germany itself, as the *Hambacher Fest* and other symptoms showed, was undermined and near being convulsed by the revolutionary propaganda. It had to be saved by fresh decrees of the Bundestag. Metternich led in repression, but the statesmen of Germany followed hesitatingly. He preached, taught, and inculcated resistance to liberalism and France with passionate fervor, in perfect consistency, and often with commendable boldness; but Russia was exhausted, and Prussia timid and vacillating, and thus both concert of action and material strength were wanting. In the east and west of Europe, too, everything went wrong. The work of creating independent Greece, which Metternich had so long opposed, was crowned by the election of a king, who had to be acknowledged, as was also the crowned head of revolutionary Belgium; Ibrahim Pasha, with his victorious Egyptians, shook the throne of Sultan Mahmud, and Metternich was happy to see it barely saved, and that by Russian intervention—a dangerous interference; Dom Pedro's constitutionalism triumphed, in 1833, over Dom Miguel's despotism in Portugal; and England, in 1834, united with France in forming a quadruple alliance for the defence of the liberal throne in Spain against the absolutist pretender Don Carlos, for and with whom Metternich intrigued. He saw in this alliance "a danger for the whole world, including, first and foremost, those who framed it." London appeared to him "one vast centre of general conflagration," and France a "focus for a universal conflagration." And Switzerland? "Quarantine against the Eastern plague has long been known to civilization; we shall draw a moral sanitary cordon round Switzerland, and we shall see whether the Swiss nation or Europe will be the one to suffer most from it."

Metternich was thus in these years, as a statesman, very far from happy. He had also grown old. Hence *illa lacerima* which repeatedly appear on the pages of his wife's diary: "I read Clement an article from the *Revue de Paris* on the history of Charles Edward of Scotland. He told me he had induced George IV. to have a memorial set up to that Prince; and as he related the circumstance he burst into such a violent fit of weeping that it quite terrified me."

"Clement read a new book aloud to me, Görres's 'Maid of Orleans.' Görres, from being an abominable Jacobin, has become one of the best men in the world. This book clearly proves it, and the tears came into Clement's eyes as he read." This latter quotation may also serve as a specimen of his young companion's faithful echoings. Here are some others: "May God . . . have pity on our old, worn-out world." "The Emperor, he added, was doubly necessary to him, because the former's uprightness and discernment always came in to influence his ideas. May God preserve them both; for, in truth, one of them, bereft of the other, cannot save the world." Elsewhere she says: "You hear the Emperor's voice mingling with his own, and in conjunction they form a godlike voice indeed, which may yet save the world." No wonder that she often enough prayed for both to "God and His Holy Mother." Melanie was very pious indeed; but, after her Clement, she allowed herself to applaud Börne's wit, and admire a novel of Sue's, and make this unchristian entry in her diary: "Lafayette is dead—too late for the world." The following, dated München-grätz, September 16, 1833, is probably the most interesting, and historically the most characteristic, of her communications:

"A great review was held, at which every one was present. . . . On reaching home, Windischgrätz . . . told me the Emperor Nicholas was so delighted with Lato Wrba's Hussar regiment, which he had seen going through some manoeuvres, that it would be only proper to present him with it; but it must be done this evening. . . . I spoke about it to Clement, who at once laid it before the Emperor (Francis). Meanwhile I waited in the Empress's room. The Grand Duchess overwhelmed me with kindness, and the Emperor Nicholas was very pleasant. He also expressed himself repeatedly in the warmest terms of praise of the Hussar regiment. Our Emperor came at nine, took him aside, and told him that he presented him with the regiment. The Emperor Nicholas fell upon his neck, embraced him like a child, and could not master his excessive joy. He sent at once to the regimental tailor's to have a uniform made for him, and gave orders that it should be ready by the morning. . . . Every one is charmed. All the Russians came to me, and the whole conversation turned on the Emperor's delight."

The volume before us is translated by another hand than that which gave us the rendering of the first four volumes. The translation is equally smooth, and equally disfigured by blunders and slips. Thus we find "Jacobites" for *Jacobins* (p. 18); "Prague" for *Praga*, a suburb of Warsaw (p. 86, and again p. 141); "Sietenbürgen" for *Transylvania* (p. 403); "clavier" for *piano* (p. 407); and even "rays" for *rayons*, immediately after "*rayons d'influence*" (p. 372).

RECENT NOVELS.

Dick Netherby. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. [Leisure-Hour Series.] New York: Henry Holt & Co.

A Happy Boy. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Translated from the Norse by Rasmus B. Anderson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A Son of Belial. By Nitram Tradleg. London: Trübner & Co.

Marco Visconti. From the Italian of Tommaso Grossi. London: George Bell & Sons.

The Comet of a Season. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

My Wife and My Wife's Sister. [No-Name Series.] Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE announcement of a new book by Mrs. Walford will always start a thrill of expectation in any one who remembers her simple, noble portrait of 'Mr. Smith.' If 'Dick Netherby' is disappointing, it is not because it is inferior, but only quite other. It is a plain story of the temptation, the yielding, the punishment, and

the final struggle into a new life of the hero, an humble country lad. It should be in every Sunday-school library, not simply because it will do good to every one who reads it, but because it is a model of what Sunday-school books ought to be. The side-figures are drawn with that same light, accurate touch which gave us Lord Sufrenden in 'Mr. Smith,' and in 'Troublesome Daughters' Marjorie, the brightest, truest portrait of the girl of the period that has ever been painted.

'A Happy Boy' renews delightfully the impression made on the world when this generation was young by Miss Bremer's novels. Björnson's work has a stronger, steadier fibre in it than hers, without losing the tenderness, at once so delicate and so frank, which characterizes the northern idyl. As a story, nothing could be simpler—only the love of a village lad and lass, faithful against the opposition of the ambitious and angry grandfather. The placid village has in it nothing more exciting than the anxiety of the children upon the day of confirmation, and the great man is the schoolmaster; yet there is a quaint charm about it all, spite of a baldness which it seems to us cannot belong to the original. Accuracy in translation is a term which has various meanings. It is not enough that a word corresponding to the original according to the dictionary is given: it must correspond to the place where it stands. For instance, the girl writes to her lover of the verse which her disappointed suitor has sung about her—satirical, of course, and no doubt very unpleasant; but to make a girl of seventeen say, "He has made a lampoon about me," is ridiculous. The word "priest" is entirely misleading when applied to the minister of a Protestant church in Norway, yet it is used throughout. There are, moreover, several places in the book of which no sense can be made from any light afforded by the story. The songs are by another hand, and it is hardly the fault of any translator that songs will not sing themselves in a foreign tongue. Marit's good-night song is an exception, however, and very well done it is. Here are the first stanza and the last:

"Lovest thou but me,
I will e'er love thee
All my days on earth so fondly;
Short were summer's days,
Now the flower decays—
Comes again with spring, so kindly.

"I my window close,
But in sweet repose
Songs from thee I hear returning;
Calling me, they smile,
And my thoughts beguile—
Must I e'er for thee be yearning?"

'A Son of Belial' is the unprepossessing title of a book purporting to be "Autobiographical Sketches." We should do it too much honor to call it an imitation of Mallock, though it is plainly inspired by some of his work. It presents a childhood of unhappy strictness, though the author confuses Evangelical and Calvinist in a way to excite suspicion of the genuineness of the story as autobiography. The history of the college career of "Tradleg" is made the opportunity for an attack upon almost everybody of mark at Oxford between 1860 and 1870. The real names are very thinly disguised, such as Prof. Jewell, of Belial, and the Rev. Robert Short, "who had some share in a Greek lexicon." The hero takes holy orders, but the liberal tendencies which at first were the reaction against the narrowness of early training, finally result in conversion to the Unitarian faith. As to the merit of the book: in the first place, it is at times as vulgar and unpleasant as a book could possibly be without anything of "impropriety" in it. In the second place, it is perfectly useless for the good of any cause, since the Anglicans might well say with congratulation, "Such are

the men who go out from us"; and no Unitarian would ever admit, "Such are the men who come to us." What disappointed ambition, what ungratified spite may have prompted the book, it is impossible to say. The man who would write it could never have been wise or kind; but at least, to use his own words of the bishop who ordained him, "He might have tried to be a gentleman—if he had only known how."

'Marco Visconti' is the sixth of the "Novelists' Library"—a selection from the more famous novels printed in the familiar form of the Bohn editors. We have almost called them classics, but hesitate to apply the word alike to 'The Betrothed' of Manzoni and to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Of the present book there can be no doubt of its assured position as one of the great examples of the romantic school in Italy. Yet so little is Italian now cultivated that many to whom the exquisite song of "Pellegrina Rondinella" is familiar would see it here for the first time in its original setting. Grossi was the last poet to write in the popular dialect of the Milanese. His early poems are quite unknown on this side the water, but they had made him famous before he turned to novel-writing. One poem glowing with patriotism, though circulated only in manuscript, awakened the suspicion of the Austrian police; and, perhaps to save others from trouble, he gave himself up and was imprisoned. Happier, however, than Silvio Pellico, he was released after a few days. 'Marco Visconti' is his principal work, and illustrates the fourteenth century as 'The Betrothed' does the seventeenth. The subject of one of his first poems was "Maria Visconti," another of the same family, proving how deep and abiding was his interest in the early history of his own country.

The Waverley novels make the standard by which such work is judged—often to an unjust disadvantage; for Scott's heroes, whether crusader or border chieftain, are so much nearer us in sympathy than, for instance, these leaders in the small Italian commonwealths, that we are likely to pronounce unreal that which in fact we ourselves are unable to realize. It must be admitted that Grossi in this book does, by his own conscientiousness, in frequent reference to chronicle or history, prevent us from forgetting ourselves in the story. It is the same theme so often chosen by Italians of his day, the hapless love of a maiden who is purity and sweetness incarnate. Her love is fondly returned, but for her sorrow she is the object of the great Visconti's passion. The reader is led to believe that he himself would have been merciful and honorable; but over-zealous servants mistaking, wilfully in part, his wishes, carry off Beatrice to a solitary castle, whither relief comes too late, and she dies of her terror and pain. Marco, "beside himself with rage and grief," kills outright the guilty Pelagrua, and then rushes impetuously to court death at the hands of his enemies in Milan. Few translations are so well done as this. The English is smooth and flowing, and has almost a style of its own. The verses are graceful, and perhaps give all that can be expected in translating from a musical into an unmusical tongue.

Some decided word of acknowledgment is due in these days to any writer who makes an interesting story out of other materials than those which current fiction so largely presents. In Justin McCarthy's last novel there is not even a pretence of mystery about the principal personage Montana, the Comet; for his humble birth and early misfortunes are frankly narrated in a preliminary chapter. He disappears from his home, seeks and finds fortune in America, and at the opening of the story is returning to London upon a mission.

"Of course he had more than one mission. . . . But the especial object of his visit to Europe just now was to found a great colony in the United States, where men and women might seek and find the perfect life. . . . The New Atlantis was to be a community on which all good men and women must smile benignant approval. . . . Thus, with the ages, the hopes and energies of the race would centre in the New World, which had this still newer world, an empire within an empire, enclosed within its vast domain. . . . All that was wanted for the beginning was land, money, and colonists."

"Singularly handsome" in person, in manner always "stately, grave, and sweet," his success is immediate. "His ambition had now nearly reached its crowning-point. He was the hero of a London season, the prophet of a large number of faithful followers, the leader of a great new enterprise in civilization which had not yet become troublesome, inconvenient, or disappointing, for the good reason that it had not yet even begun to move; and he was the idol of a great many admiring and attractive women." The preacher at the Church of Free Souls describes him as "one who had been warrior, explorer, pioneer, political leader, and spiritual guide, and who now had been able to lay the hand that had wielded the sabre and the pickaxe in the soft clasp of London fashion, and had bidden the West End to throb with a new and noble pulsation." Such a triumph was the dream of his life, yet it seems not to intoxicate him. He maintains a strict personal integrity. Of all the women who lavish their admiration upon him, he loves only her who never believes in him. In her despite he marries a something foolish but all-loving child to whom he is only less than a demigod. Then, conscious of threatening doubts in the ranks of his followers, both high and low, he departs for America, ostensibly to forward the plans for the new colony. A day's sail from New York he commits suicide.

The portrayal of such a character ought to make a great book, and the reader is partly puzzled, partly disappointed, at the failure. The reason may be the want both of enthusiasm and of clear conviction in the writer's own mind. Was he a deliberate impostor or only self-deluded? The author has barred himself from the plea that it is for the reader to decide, by his own disclaimer at the outset of any attempt at mystery. To call Montana "a dreamer, not a man of imagination," is to draw a distinction which needs very vivid illustration; but we are left with only chance glimpses of the man's own purposes and the side-lights of the confidence or suspicions of others. The original conception is worked out with various episodes which, however meant to throw light, are made hardly relevant to the story. Such incidents as the recognition of Montana by his father, and Montana's visit to the old man's deathbed, would, in a well-constructed plot, have some proportionate effect or would not appear at all. It is not enough to say that a man was admired or that he had a great following; some inherent reason must appear which will convince the reader against his will if need be. As the book is left, the admiration which Montana received is as little justified as his own suicide.

The *cause célèbre* has so long been considered common property for purposes of fiction that the identity of names in 'My Wife and My Wife's Sister' with those of the principal characters in 'La Peau d'un Autre,' by Boisgobey, need only prove that both authors have used, without any change in this respect, the same records of the criminal courts. The further and more essential similarity in the incidents of the two stories—the escape of the *forçat*, his assumption of another's name, his subsequent discovery and punishment—may be explained in the same way. Here the likeness ceases. So far are we from

suspecting the author of 'My Wife and My Wife's Sister' of using Boisgobey's work, that we are inclined to say that if she had she would have made a better book, or none at all. This is not to commend the extravagance of the French story, which is a very ordinary affair of robbery, murder, etc., but to say that it is logical and coherent from first to last. Such virtues as the hero has are the virtues of his class and are not incompatible with his vices. On the contrary, the other book is puzzling in its incongruities and contradictions, and the evident want of conviction in the writer's own mind as to the good or evil of the character portrayed. As the patching of a sort of story, quite distinctively New England in its type, upon a true history of revolting crime, the book may be ingenious, but it lacks the first elements of reality. The early career of the hero is so sketched as to prove him a rascal ingrain, coarse and mean; but later he is supposed not only to be held in high esteem by the Court of the Restoration, but to be loved with utter devotion by the purest and sweetest of women. This last is an improbability more than gross, it is shocking. He might have played a part to win her, but he could not have concealed his true nature from a wife. It is not the want of knowledge of the world, so called, that leads to such misconception of life; it is the want of that power of observation of life without which even experience is not fruitful. The book has been characterized as "strong," but with this clew to the sources from which it was drawn, it will be plain that the strong points are all in the original version of the story. The attempt to fit it in to the recollections of a garrulous old man is something almost comic—doubtless the last thing the writer intended.

The Antietam and Fredericksburg. By Francis W. Palfrey, Brevet Brigadier-General U.S.V., etc. [Campaigns of the Civil War. Vol. V.] New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1882.

Two features are distinctly noticeable in the book which General Palfrey has here given us: first, there is a certain flavor of the time itself, which could only be recalled by an actor in it; second, there is abundant evidence of historical qualifications in the author—conscientious study of all the data available, good judgment in digesting and reconciling these data, clear and straightforward expression of well-founded opinions. The story is one of great interest, both to the generation which took part in it and to that which has grown up since the war. Its manner of treatment and its literary execution are admirable. One battle being a dismal failure, and the other little more than a half-success, the narration of them must involve any author in constant criticism. General Palfrey has not been sparing of this, but we believe his strictures are in general abundantly justified by the facts.

Of McClellan the author holds substantially the same opinion that has been expressed by General Webb and Mr. Ropes in the preceding numbers of this series:

"A growing familiarity with his history as a soldier increases the disposition to regard him with respect and gratitude, and to believe, while recognizing the limitations of his nature, that his failure to accomplish more was partly his misfortune, and not altogether his fault. . . . His capacity and energy as an organizer are universally recognized. He was an excellent strategist, and in many respects an excellent soldier. He did not use his own troops with sufficient promptness, thoroughness, and vigor to achieve great and decisive results, but he was oftener successful than unsuccessful with them, and he so conducted affairs that they never suffered heavily without inflicting heavy loss upon their adversaries."

This faint praise is the most that can be said of a man who possessed "a sort of incapacity of doing anything till an ideal completeness of preparation was reached"; who, in decisive moments, "was not equal to the occasion"; and who, "from first to last, never made his personal presence felt on a battle-field." Such a man may be very useful in certain places, but he is not a great commander of troops. The battle of Antietam is his principal claim to gratitude. He had quickly restored order and confidence in an army greatly bewildered, if not demoralized, by its experience under Pope, and he there put it into battle in such a way as nearly to gain a victory and actually to bring his enemy's invasion to an end. The opportunity for a great and overwhelming victory was, as is plainly and admirably explained in this book, thrown by fortune into his hands; but the limitations of his nature prevented him from utilizing more than half of it. It is not necessary to go into the details of the battle; the account of it here given is as clear and intelligible as any account ever can be, in view of the conflicting and vague character of the official reports.

Concerning Burnside's capacity for the command of an army, there never was much difference of opinion; yet we hardly remember to have ever seen so unrelenting a judgment passed upon him as is given in this book. The story seems almost cruel; yet his incapacity wrought cruelty a thousandfold more intense in the space of one short winter's day at Fredericksburg, and it is well to guard against a similar occurrence hereafter by letting these facts stand forth without apology. "Few men, probably, have risen so high upon so slight a foundation as he." Yet every one liked him, and "it is probably true that that man's manners made his fortune; for he remained long in the service in high places, and yet his presence was an element of weakness when he was a subordinate, and was disastrous when he held a great command." At Fredericksburg he committed the fatal mistake of dividing his army on the field, in the very face of an enemy nearly, if not quite, equal to him in numbers, and posted in a position of extraordinary strength. He had an ill-defined idea of turning the enemy's right flank and coming behind his line so as to cause his retreat. Any such flank march was doomed to hopeless failure with such antagonists as Lee and Jackson, and the more men engaged the greater the useless slaughter. Franklin, however, who commanded the troops opposed to the enemy's right, only brought about half his men into battle; and the Committee on the Conduct of the War reported that had he used all his force, Burnside's plan "would have been completely successful, and our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory." The question of Franklin's action is discussed at considerable length in this book, but not very satisfactorily; for the author thinks that "he was most unjustly blamed," and yet "he might have done something more than he did." A man in command of half an army in a great battle, who does less than everything possible, is very justly blamable. He is perhaps not wholly at fault, for Burnside must share the responsibility of the unintelligible orders which he sent him. Even had Franklin done more, it is almost certain that Burnside would have accomplished nothing but defeat and slaughter on that day. He had a vague idea of doing, in full view of the enemy in a strong position, what Lee actually did accomplish at Chancellorsville behind a screen of woods. But between a vague idea and a clear idea there is the same difference as between incapacity and genius. Whether or not we share the author's opinion that the Southern troops fought better than the Northern, we must admit that they certainly had better generals in

Virginia in 1862. No comparison can properly be made between Lee, Jackson, and Longstreet, on one side, and McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker, on the other.

Massachusetts in the Woman-Suffrage Movement. By Harriet H. Robinson. Boston: Roberts Bros.

THIS work is apparently the expansion of a paper on the same subject read before a Jubilee Woman's-Rights Convention in Worcester, in October, 1880. The author has meanwhile had the benefit of the Massachusetts chapter in Mrs. Stanton's more comprehensive history, but brings her own review down to date. Mrs. Robinson came late into the cause as a worker, and does not write with either the fulness or the accuracy of a veteran, but in two particulars she testifies of her own knowledge. One is in regard to the famous *Lowell Offering*, of which she was among the contributors; the other concerns the political manoeuvres of the Woman Suffragists during the past decade.

The *Offering* finds a place here by the loose construction which connects with the suffrage "movement" any exhibition of female intellectual capacity in unusual directions, and all struggles for the higher education enjoyed by men. Mrs. Robinson, indeed, cites one article from it, during the first year of its publication (1840), on "Woman's Rights," but the aim of the magazine was literary in the vein of that period. What secured attention for the *Offering* was the fact that the writers for it were mill-hands—a fact whose significance in Dickens's and Miss Martineau's mind must have been exaggerated by comparison with factory-girls in England, just as it might now be by confounding with the present class of spinners the farmers' daughters who first answered the call of industry at Lowell. The Anglo-Saxon names of the contributors enumerated by Mrs. Robinson make their performance now seem little wonderful; at the same time they remind us forcibly of the social changes which soon followed the suspension of the *Offering* in 1849. There has never been a time when the female rural population of Massachusetts was not mechanical. Hannah, redomesticated, is still to be found "at the window, binding shoes," or weaving cane-bottoms, or fashioning some other part of the fabric which is put together at the neighboring factory. Meantime she has seen the Irish Celt before whom she gave way supplanted measurably by the Canadian, and the journalistic phenomenon of the mill-town become, instead of a literary monthly, a French daily newspaper. Mrs. Robinson's whole account of the *Offering* is very interesting, and by far the fullest that we have ever met with. Of the other writers for the magazine, one, Miss Foley, has achieved at least a local reputation for sculpture, while Lucy Larcom has something more than a local reputation as a poet.

The abolitionists, it is universally allowed, paved the way for the woman's-rights movement, and furnished gratis the methods of agitation. Their example has not been followed in one essential particular—the refusal to enter into political combinations to secure their ends. Mrs. Robinson's fifth chapter describes the effect of this deviation. In 1870, the year after the founding of the *Woman's Journal*, two representative women (the editors) were for the first time admitted to the Republican State Convention, and presented a memorial for the suffrage, together with some appropriate resolutions. The latter were rejected, but the affirmative vote was large enough to inspire a hope that the Republicans would come out right, and the thought of opposition was abandoned. The next

year, in fact, the Convention endorsed woman suffrage; and again in 1872, following the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. Accordingly, in the Grant campaign of that year the women took the stump for the party, and worked vigorously for its success; but the Legislature of 1873 immediately threw out a woman-suffrage bill by a large majority.

"To close the subject of suffrage planks, or resolutions in the platform of the Republican party, it may be said that they continued to be put in and seemed to mean something until after 1875, when they became only 'glittering generalities,' and were as devoid of real meaning or intention as any that were ever passed by the old Whig party on the subject of abolition. After 1872 the suffrage resolutions passed in Republican Conventions were treated, almost invariably, with contempt by the Representatives chosen by that party to the Legislature; but this same attempt was made year after year, and all the satisfaction the Suffragists got was what some one called a 'new note of hand, of the same amount as the other, never to be paid, but still perfectly good—as a note'" (p. 78).

Odder still, after the right of women to vote for school committees had been conceded by the Legislature, in 1880 the Republican Convention unanimously voted down a resolution "endorsing the new right." This was all the more disheartening to the Suffragists because they had meantime (in 1876) been coquetting with the Prohibitionists, who kindly threw open their primaries to women, and in return had their State candidates "endorsed" and advocated on the stump by the leading Suffragists. But the majority of the nominations which the latter helped to make in caucus were repudiated in fresh caucuses from which they were excluded by their allies, and in one town a distinct woman-suffrage ticket—the first ever seen at the polls—was the result. Mrs. Robinson wisely concludes that if the question is to be settled at the ballot-box, it must be, not by trading votes with one party or the other party, but by forming a new one on the suffrage issue.

On the whole, the facts given in this history show that such a course is not necessary even if it be practicable. Since 1868 woman suffrage has been a part of the regular order of the day in the Massachusetts Legislature; in 1870 a joint special committee on the subject was permanently established; in 1871 Gov. Claflin officially favored the enfranchisement of women, and nearly every gubernatorial message since has taken the same ground; in 1879 the Senate went so far as to pass a general suffrage bill, which the House defeated, though assenting to woman suffrage in school affairs. Mrs. Robinson's chapter reviewing the result of thirty years' agitation (with six years of total suspension on account of the war) is full of suggestiveness.

The Life of Joseph Raynor Stephens, Preacher and Political Orator. By George Jacob Holyoake. London: Williams & Norgate.

ANY fair account of the time in which Stephens, the fervid anti-poor-law orator, was famous—the time when Carlyle first attracted attention by his lectures and writings on the condition of England—would be a welcome addition to the little as yet authentically put forth. In those days, outside of Parliament, the three most prominent men in English public life were perhaps Henry Hetherington, Richard Oastler, and Joseph Raynor Stephens. Hetherington's history is the history of Chartism (of which he may be called the founder), and of the fight for a free press in England (of which he was the head and front). Oastler, a generous-hearted Tory, Church-and-Queen man, also of the sturdy Cobbett sort, devoted himself to the rescue of women and children from their till then unnoticed suffering in factories. Stephens rather stood forth

as the opponent of the Poor-Law Amendment Act, that most important of the acts of the Whig party coming into power with the Reform Bill, which, admitting the middle classes, shut out the working population from the franchise. Hetherington was a political leader; the other two were not politicians at all—only men of strong feeling, stirred to indignation by the miseries surrounding them, with added indignation for the harshness with which the political economists began their rule.

Stephens's own story, however, is a very brief one. A Wesleyan minister (as was his father also), highly esteemed in his vocation, he was suspended for taking too active a part in public matters, and thereafter seems to have been without position, preaching where he could, sometimes writing also. An educated, thoughtful man, warm-hearted and eloquent, he was soon popular. He was indeed the voice of the wrath of the poor, at a time when hatred of the new poor-law was almost a sufficient password to popularity. A more than usually vehement speech, at a torch-light meeting at Hyde, on the borders of Lancashire, subjecting him to a Government prosecution, he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to find sureties for good behavior during five years. This effectually silenced him. Of his later life there is nothing worth recording. His death occurred so late as 1879. The old, notorious agitator had long before passed out of public memory.

Mr. Holyoake did not need 226 pages to tell us no more than this; for his desultory remarks on the history and men of the period are too loose to be of any value, and the general reflections are of the same unimportance. For the rest, his book has neither order nor method, is slovenly, and altogether badly written. As a biographer, he does not bring his man before us; as historian, he writes of the "Count D'Orsay, a great leader of fashion, and companion in the revelries of George IV.," as a writer, he is slipshod, stumbling continually into phrases such as, "Mr. Stephens had the happy taste of domesticity";

"Public questions that came within the scope of his ministry" (but no account of what the ministry was); "Space would not suffice to tell in how many contests he was engaged"; and the like. But a false note is struck in the very introduction to the book, written by a nephew of Stephens, who points to John Arthur Roebuck as one of the public men with whom his uncle's "heart beat most in unison." What possibility of unison or sympathy could there have been with Roebuck, a strict Parliament-man, a thorough Benthamite, unpopular, despite his acknowledged integrity, simply because of his determined advocacy of the poor-law to which Stephens was fiercely opposed—that opposition the passion of his heart? The one man was an advanced Liberal, the other a pious Conservative; one, though nervously irritable, was eminently sagacious and prudent; the other, reckless of consequences. One was a close reasoner, a man after the mind of Stuart Mill; the other, if not a sentimentalist, led entirely by his feelings. So vaguely begins the book, and it is as vague throughout. Of Mr. Holyoake's accuracy of statement one instance may be enough. He writes that Stephens "spoke in defence of the People's Charter, but it was because no other means seemed open whereby the people could be helped." Yet he has before him Stephens's own words of "detestation of the doctrines of Chartism."

A good man, honest, eloquent, and enthusiastic, thrown to the surface by circumstance, Stephens was notable rather than great. He should have had a better biographer, or none.

The Book of Oddities. By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1882.

THIS booklet, which faithfully fulfils the promise of its title, will amuse a vacant hour or two. Some of its topics are Revivals after Executions, Female Jockeys, Odd Showers, Singular Funerals, Whimsical Wills, Curious Epitaphs, Dog-

whippers and Sluggard-wakers. The chapter headed "A Blind Road-maker" commemorates a man who, though he lost his sight entirely when six years old, soon grew to be expert at bird-nesting, and afterward at field-sports and at fishing with a net. Then he officiated as a guide over the moors and wilds of Yorkshire, and not only trained horses, but rode them at races. Next he did good service as a soldier, set up and drove a stage-wagon, became a surveyor of highways, built houses and bridges, laid out hundreds of miles of road, and finally died at the age of ninety-three. Such, as represented, was John Metcalf, of Knaresborough, the details of whose history are worth reading. Among the epitaphs collected there is one over a tavern-keeper, in which the piety glimmers but dimly amidst the suggestions of an eye to the main chance:

"Beneath this stone, in hope of Zion,
Doth lie the landlord of the 'Lion.'
His son keeps on the business still,
Resign'd unto the Heavenly will."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Art, L. Vol. xxvii. New York: J. W. Bouton.
Barrett, W. A. English Church Composers. New York: Scribner & Welford.
Bigelow, M. M. Treatise on the Law of Estoppel. Third edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 86.
Clarke, A. B. The Elder and the Younger Booth. Boston: J. H. Osgood & Co.
Cummings, W. J. Furell. [The Great Musicians' Series.] New York: Scribner, Welford & Co. \$1.25.
Delbrück, B. Introduction to the Study of Language. New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Dorothy: A Country Story in Elegiac Verse. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.25.
Ebers, Prof. G. Egypt. Parts 25-27. New York: Cassell & Co. 75 cents each.
Everett, W. School Sermons, Preached to the Boys at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.
Fleiss, V. Geschichte des Semitischen Alterthums. Leipzig: Wilhelm Friedrich.
Gibbon, C. A Heart's Problem. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 10 cents.
Gordon-Cumming, Miss C. F. At Home in Fiji. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.75.
Grant, Miss. One May Day. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Griffin, L. R. F. Lecture Notes on Chemistry. Philadelphia: Sower, Potts & Co. \$1.10.
Hickok, L. Empirical Psychology. Revised by J. H. Seelye. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.
Holt, T. Miss Beck: a Novel. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. \$1.50.
Irving, W. Rip Van Winkle, and Other Sketches. New York: Useful Knowledge Publishing Co. 25 cents.
Kellogg, Lavinia Steele. How to Paint in Water-Colors. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co.

HENRY HOLT & Co.

HAVE READY:

Germany.

PRESENT AND PAST.

By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. 8vo, \$3.

"It gives a précis of just those very things a student requires to know about a foreign nation, and on which it is most difficult to obtain information in a compact space. We can only advise all readers who sincerely desire to inform themselves concerning Germany to read Mr. Baring-Gould's volume." — LONDON ATHENÆUM.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS

At 25 Cents to the Shilling,

Sent, post-paid, direct from London, on receipt of price of publication in bankers' draft, currency, or post-office order.

The recent Custom-House and Post-Office Circulars permit all printed matter to be mailed to the United States with safety and economy, and the duty, if any, to be collected from addressees.

Stevens's Priced List of nearly 500 English, French, and German Periodicals, with full Announcement for supplying books by mail or freight, is distributed gratuitously by every public library in the United States, by Tice & Lynch, 34½ Pine Street, New York, and R. F. STEVENS, American Library and Literary Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England.

The Portable Bookcase

(PATENTED)

In Ebony, Cherry, Black Walnut, or Ash. Solid and Permanent. No room where books are used complete without it.

For descriptive circular and price-list, address the sole makers, LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & Co., 381 Washington St., Boston.

Historical Epochs

WITH

SYSTEM OF MNEMONICS.

By E. A. FITZSIMON.

Contains an outline of the world's history, with an ingenious but very simple system of Mnemonics, by which the reader is enabled to fix in the memory the dates of the most important events in history, from the Creation to the present time. Handsomely bound in cloth, 70 pages.

27 Sent by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents. Address

TAINTOR BROS., MERRILL & CO.,
758 Broadway, New York.

TO BOOK-BUYERS, LIBRARIANS, Etc.

JAMES THIN, Bookseller,

55 South Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, Issues periodically Catalogues of Standard and Useful Books in all departments of Literature, Ancient and Modern, which he will be happy to send, post-free, on application.

* Books not in stock sought after and collected. Gentlemen having lists of books wanted are respectfully requested to send same, and prices, etc., will be reported without delay.

P.S.—200,000 volumes of New and Second-hand Books always on hand.

DAVID G. FRANCIS,

17 Astor Place, Eighth Street, New York,

DEALER IN NEW AND OLD BOOKS.

PRICED CATALOGUES, containing valuable standard literature, as well as rare, curious, and out-of-the-way books, are issued from time to time, and will be forwarded to any address.

BOOKS PURCHASED

The Burgomaster's Wife.

A ROMANCE.

By GEORG EBERS.

From the German by MARY J. SAFFORD.

IN ONE VOLUME.

Paper cover, 50 cents; cloth binding, 75 cents.

For sale at all the book-stores. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

WILLIAM S. GOTTSBERGER, Publisher,
No. 11 Murray Street, New York.

TOURGEE'S NEW ROMANCE,

"John Eax,"

Published by FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, New York. To be had at all book-stores and news-stands. Extra cloth, \$1.

RAVKE, Von. Weltgeschichte. Part 2. Vols. I, II: die römische Republik und ihre Welt-herrschaft. 2 vols. 8vo, \$7.35.

GONCOURT. La Faustine (Roman). \$1.20.

CRAVEN, Mmc. Eliane. 2 vols. \$2.10.

Catalogues on application.

CARL SCHOENHOF,

Foreign Books and Periodicals, 146 Tremont St., Boston.

SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION,
July 24 to August 24, Yellowstone National Park.
For particulars enclose stamp to

WILLIAM I. MARSHALL,
Fitchburg, Mass.

CAMPAIGNS OF *The Civil War.*

"We can only call attention here once more to the excellent plan of this new history of the war, and the fidelity and care with which the several writers have performed their tasks. . . . That which has been now done by the authors of 'The Campaigns' will never need to be done again."—*Boston Advertiser*.

A NEW VOLUME.

6. *CHANCELLORSVILLE AND Gettysburg.* By Abner Doubleday, Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., and late Maj.-Gen. U. S. V., commanding the First Corps at Gettysburg, etc. 1 vol. 12mo, with maps, \$1.

From the appointment of Hooker, through the campaigns of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to the retreat of Lee after the latter battle.

ALREADY PUBLISHED:

Each 1 volume 12mo, with maps, \$1.

1. *THE OUTBREAK OF REBELLION.* By John G. Nicolay, Esq., Private Secretary to President Lincoln; late Consul-General to France, etc.

"Mr. Nicolay relates those events, and those only, which are worth remembering; his style is never dull, often brilliant, always clear and concise; he speaks distinctly and to the point, and whether we agree with his opinions or not, he gains and holds our undivided attention."—*New York Evening Post*.

2. *FROM FORT HENRY to CORINTH.* By the Hon. M. F. Force, Justice of the Superior Court, Cincinnati; late Brigadier-General and Bvt. Maj.-Gen'l U.S.V., etc.

"It is not too much to say that General Force has compressed into his little volume of 191 pages more of the details of the campaigns of which he treats than are contained in any other volume of war history yet issued. His style is plain and condensed. He deals neither in criticisms nor praises, but so far as he covers the ground contents himself with stating the facts as presented in the wide range of reports, both Union and Confederate, which he has evidently studied with care."—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette*.

3. *THE PENINSULA.* By Alex. S. Webb, LL.D., President of the College of the City of New York; Assistant Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, 1861-'62; General Commanding 2d Div., 2d Corps, etc.

"The Peninsula movement . . . is now retold, briefly, compactly, succinctly, and with a sedulous impartiality, worthy alike of the noble army engaged and the splendid soldier who led it. . . . Indeed, the narrative of General Webb flows with such limpid ease and sustained force that it surpasses in clarity McClellan's own reports, and keeps the reader in singular rapport with every evolution in the gigantic series beginning on the Potomac and ending at Harrison's Landing."—*The Philadelphia Times*.

4. *THE ARMY UNDER POPE.* By John C. Ropes, Esq., of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, etc.

"From beginning to end Mr. Ropes displays an impartiality, conscientious study, sincerity of conviction, and loyalty to truth which make this book valuable even for those who may not accept its leading conclusions."—*N. Y. Times*.

5. *THE ANTIETAM AND FREDERICKSBURG.* By Francis Winthrop Palfrey, late Colonel 26th Mass. Infantry, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U.S.V., etc.

"General Palfrey is admirably qualified to write of these two battles. He is an experienced writer, and a hard student; he participated in the battles, so that his personal recollections can assist him in picking the wheat from the chaff in the voluminous reports; he has the literary faculty—the power to judge of events as a whole, to fortify his judgment by details, and to express his ideas in clear language. The result is a short but powerful story, which will be read with equal interest by military and lay readers. We need hardly add that this book seems to us an historical memoir of great strength and interest."—*The Independent*.

*For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, upon receipt of price, by

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New York

Robert Clarke & Co.,

CINCINNATI,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE

St. Clair Papers.

The Life and Public Services of Arthur St. Clair, Soldier of the Revolutionary War, President of the Continental Congress, and Governor of the Northwestern Territory. With his Correspondence and other Papers, arranged and annotated.

By Hon. WM. HENRY SMITH,

OF CHICAGO.

2 vols 8vo, with 2 portraits and map, price \$6.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, or may be ordered through booksellers generally.

This is the most important contribution of original material to American history issued from the press for many years. The basis of the work is the St. Clair Papers, purchased by the State of Ohio from the St. Clair family. They are, however, largely supplemented by copies of letters, despatches, etc., secured by the editor, in his long study of St. Clair's life and services in the State, War, and Treasury Departments, and others from various State archives and private hands, a large proportion of which have never before been published. They cover the last of the Colonial days, the Revolutionary period, the establishment of civil government northwest of the Ohio under the Ordinance of 1787, the intrigues of the British, French, and Spaniards in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the later political intrigues of the Anti-Federalists to secure additional electoral votes for the second election of Mr. Jefferson—all fresh, interesting, and valuable.

The second volume is entirely devoted to the affairs of the Northwestern Territory, and contains historical material of the greatest importance and interest.

The author makes conspicuous the genius, ability, patriotism, and courage of St. Clair, heretofore unjustly neglected by historians; adds new interest to the brilliant exploits on the Delaware in the winter of 1776-7, and for the first time places before the reader a complete account of the evacuation of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence in July, 1777, which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne and his army. He corrects errors committed by previous historians, and, on controverted points, presents new views drawn from hitherto unpublished materials.

For sale in New York by C. T. Dillingham, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co.; in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Porter & Coates; in Boston by Lee & Shepard, Estes & Lauriat, A. Williams & Co.; in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Publishers,
CINCINNATI.

"Of all the magazines for young people that come to us, there is none that can successfully compete with *St. Nicholas*."—*The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, Sept., 1881.

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR MARCH.

"MEN-AND-ANIMAL SHOWS, AND HOW THEY ARE MOVED ABOUT," by W. O. Stoddard, with twelve graphic illustrations: "The Elephant's Toilet," "The Human Curiosities at Dinner," etc., etc.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF A DRUMMER-BOY" (The Wilderness and Petersburg), by Harry M. Kiefer, of the 150th Penna. Regiment. Illustrated by Allen C. Redwood, formerly of the Confederate Army.

"STORIES OF ART AND ARTISTS: TITIAN," by Clara Erskine Clement, with illustrations.

"DONALD AND DOROTHY," by Mary Mapes Dodge.

"THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-BOY," by Edward Eggleston.

A FAIRY-STORY, by Thomas Dunn English.

Eighty Pages and more than Fifty Pictures.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents; \$3 a year.

"What the Century is to the older folks, *St. Nicholas* is to young people. It is *par excellence* the handsomest and most interesting magazine for the young ever published in the English language—or in any other language."—*Boston Post*, Jan., 1882.

THE CENTURY CO.,

Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S

Hopes & Fears for Art.

An artist says of it: "Is not this book the greatest on Art since 'Modern Painters'? The same spirit pervades it, that of the reformer profoundly moved by his mission. It is aesthetic—strong drink and food too for the upper classes. How will they accept the principle that luxury is the deadly enemy of Art; that the greater part of their artistic surroundings might well make a bonfire. He writes as one who knows, and his style is superb."

One handsome 16mo, artistically bound, price \$1 25.

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

DOROTHY. A Pastoral Poem. Price \$1 25.

SCHOOL SERMONS. By William Everett. Price \$1.

MOODS. A Novel. By Miss Alcott. Price \$1 50.

THEODORE PARKER'S PRAYERS. Price \$1.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

BACK VOLUMES OF

The Nation.

For Sale, Vols. VIII., IX., X., XIII., XVII., XIX., XX., XXI., XXIII., XXIV., XXV., XXVI., XXVII., XXVIII., XXIX., XXX., XXXI., unbound, at \$1 each, postpaid.

Also, Vols. VIII., X., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XXII., XXIII., bound singly, at \$1 25 each, postpaid; Vols. X. and XI., XVI. and XVII., XVIII. and XIX., XX. and XXI., bound two together, at \$2 25 per book, postpaid.

Address the Publisher, 210 Broadway, New York.

Macmillan & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

"Rarely has a great discovery been described with such literary skill combined with such fullness of knowledge and depth of research."—*Academy*.

Baron Nordenskiöld's Polar Voyage.

One volume, medium 8vo, with 5 Portraits engraved on steel by G. J. Stodart, and nearly 400 woodcut-illustrations, maps, etc.

The Voyage of the Vega

ROUND ASIA AND EUROPE.

With a Historical Review of previous Voyages along the North Coast of the Old World. By Baron A. E. Von Nordenskiöld, Commander of the Expedition. Translated by Alexander Leslie, author of Nordenskiöld's 'Arctic Voyages.' [Next week.]

"It is unquestionably a great work by a great traveller. . . . The *ipsissima verba* of the man whose keen mind devised, and whose energy carried out, one of the noblest enterprises of our day, must possess a value which time, instead of lessening, will steadily enhance. The translator, like the engravers and graphers, has performed his task in a manner that deserves a word of praise."—*Athenæum*.

"Baron Nordenskiöld tells his story in an attractive manner. . . . A journey unique in many respects in the chronicle of Arctic adventure. . . . Will long be remembered as the chronicle of one of the greatest triumphs won by human energy over the mighty barriers of nature."—*Spectator*.

"A work abounding in interest, and in every way worthy of the important expedition of which it is the outcome."—*Nation*.

MACMILLAN'S Popular Novels.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

HYPATIA; or, New Foes with an Old Face. By Charles Kingsley.

WESTWARD HO! or, The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight. By Charles Kingsley.

HOGAN, M.P. A Novel. By the author of 'Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor.'

Immediately:

JOHN INGLESANT. A Romance. By J. H. Shorthouse.

"We consider 'Westward Ho!' and 'Hypatia' as the greatest historical novels produced in this century; and the fact that they represent respectively ages so distant from each other and so unlike, and the fact that they are nevertheless so truthful, shows that Kingsley was a master in this kind of literature."—*Churchman*.

Of 'John Inglesant' the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is one of the most remarkable books, not only of this season, but of a good many seasons."

MACMILLAN & CO., New York,
And all Booksellers.

THE Practical Cyclopædia of Quotations.

900 large 8vo pages of

QUOTATIONS,

With 50,000 Lines of Concordance, enabling one at once to find any quotation desired.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen,

Secretary of State:

"Am much pleased with the 'Cyclopædia of Quotations.'"

Henry Ward Beecher:

"Good all the way through, especially the proverbs of all nations."

Henry W. Longfellow:

"Can hardly fail to be a very successful and favorite volume."

Wendell Phillips:

"Its variety and fulness, and the completeness of its index, give it rare value to the scholar."

W. Childs:

"I closed find \$20 for four copies. It is among books of quotations."

George W. Curtis:

"A handsome volume, and a most serviceable companion."

Abram S. Hewitt:

"The completeness of its indices is simply astonishing. . . . Leaves nothing to be desired."

Ex-Speaker Randall:

"I send check for copy. It is the best book of quotations which I have seen."

Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"A massive and teeming volume. It lies near my open dictionary."

Boston Post:

"Indispensable as Worcester and Webster. Must long remain the standard among its kind."

N. Y. Herald:

"By long odds the best book of Quotations in existence."

Boston Traveler:

"Exhaustive and satisfactory. It is immeasurably the best book of Quotations."

N. Y. Times:

"Its index alone would place it before all other books of Quotations."

Prices: Royal 8vo, over 900 pages, heavy paper, in cloth binding, \$5; in sheep, \$6 50; in full morocco, \$10. Sold at bookstores, or by the publishers,

FUNK & WAGNALLS,

Nos. 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York.

"Kings of Wall St."

Large Engraving in photographic style, gold border, plate paper, 22 x 28 inches. Life-like portraits of Vanderbilt, Gould, Keene, Dillon, Sage, Hatch, Mills, Ballou, Field, and Belmont. Sent in roll, prepaid, on receipt of One Dollar; five copies to one address, Four Dollars.

ROOT & TINKER, Publishers,

102 Nassau Street, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Yosemite Guide-Book AND THE *California Survey.*

Published under the Superintendence of

Prof. J. D. WHITNEY.

THE YOSEMITE GUIDE-BOOK.

A Description of the Yosemite Valley and the Adjacent Region of the Sierra Nevada, and of the Big Trees of California. New Edition, revised and corrected, with four maps. 16mo, cloth, gilt, \$1 50. Also an illustrated edition, 8vo, cloth, \$3.

Publications of the California Geological Survey.

BOTANY. Vols. I. and II. Royal 8vo, cloth, \$12.

GEOLOGY. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$5.

ORNITHOLOGY. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$10.

PALÆONTOLOGY. Vols. I. and II. Royal 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$10.

BAROMETRIC HYPSONOMETRY. Royal 8vo, cloth, \$2 50.

Contributions to American Geology.

Vol. I. THE AURIFEROUS GRAVELS OF the Sierra Nevada. 4to, cloth, with 24 plates and 2 folded maps, \$15.

SUPPLIED BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. Twenty-third St., New York,

HAVE NOW READY:

Garfield's Place in History.

AN ESSAY.

By HENRY C. PEDDER.

Octavo, cloth extra, with new Portrait, engraved on steel, \$1 25.

"A very suggestive contribution to the subject. . . . Mr. Pedder displays a most judicious judgment, alike in his selections and in his comments."—*Wayne MacVeagh*.

For sale by all dealers, and sent by mail on receipt of price by the Publishers.

New List of Spring Publications sent on application.

HELIOTYPE.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY. Are producers of illustrations by the most approved Photo-Mechanical, Photo-Lithographic, and Photo Engraving Processes. Employed by the United States Government in illustrating Scientific and Medical reports; by Scientific, Historical, and other learned Societies; by the leading Publishers, and for illustrating Town and Family Histories, Trade Catalogues, Show Cards, etc. Fac-similes of Medals and Coins, Ancient Manuscripts, Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, and Autograph Circulars, Views and Portraits from Nature, Medical and Scientific Objects, Antiquities, etc. Estimates and specimens furnished on application.

THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY,
Near Boylston Street. 211 Tremont Street, Boston.

STUTTERING cured by Bates's appliances.
Send for description to SIMPSON, 203 E. 121st St., N. Y.

Printed by the Evening Post Job Printing Office, N. Y.

